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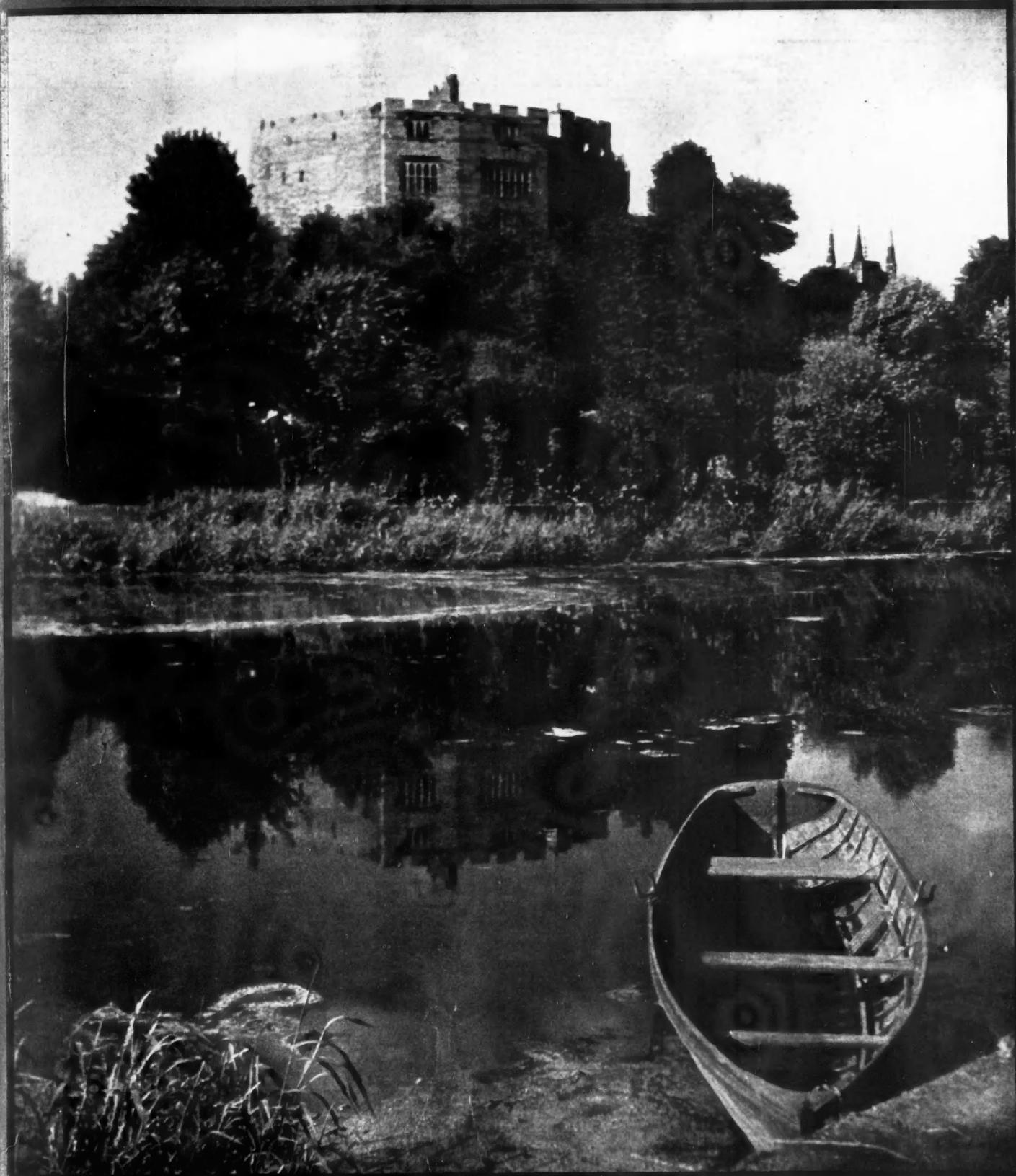
COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

AUGUST 8, 1947

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Frank Rodgers

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OUR INTERIOR DESIGN DEPARTMENT can rejuvenate a house with skill and imagination, and restore or renovate furniture or upholstery. We have no set formula, but an individual response to each redecorating problem.—BROWNS OF CHESTER, LTD., Chester.

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VEGETABLE and Flower Seeds of quality. Our Catalogue is helpful and interesting. Free on request.—W. J. UNWIN, LTD., Seedsman, Histon Cambs.

"COUNTRY LIFE" COPIES

WANTED, issues of "Country Life," dated March 21, 28 and April 4, 1947.—Box 697.

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BALLYLICKEY HOUSE HOTEL, BANTRY BAY. Good winter climate, magnificent situation, luxuriously furnished, excellent food. Fishing, golf, hard tennis court, much rough shooting, fully licensed.—MRS. K. E. GRAVES, Proprietor and Manager.

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A delightful House in a beautiful west country setting; three miles from Exeter, where comfort, good food and a warm, friendly atmosphere combine to make a holiday, however brief, a really health-building break from routine. Open now, and booking for the summer. Close to the South Devon Coast and Exmoor. Resident Proprietors: MR. AND MRS. CHARLES CASTLE. Telephone: Exeter 67683.

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WANTED, Married Couple, experienced Cook and General and House Parlourman, morning help given. Small convenient country house, 5 miles Colchester. Required middle of September.—Apply: LADY MINTER, Rivers Hall, Buxted, Colchester, Essex.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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COUNTRY LIFE

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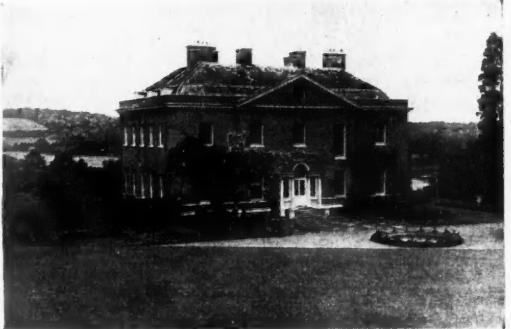
AUGUST 8, 1947

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

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Four reception rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Wessex electric light. Central heating throughout. Private water.

Four garages. Stabling. Two lodges, 4 cottages. The house is approached by two drives, is built of brick and fitted with every modern improvement.



Delightful gardens and grounds with an exceptionally beautiful rock garden. Kitchen gardens, orchards, park and woodlands of 77 acres.

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1½ miles frontage to a well-known Estuary providing first-rate yachting facilities

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Simply disposed pleasure gardens affording complete seclusion and extending to about

3 ACRES

PRICE £15,000

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1 (Gros. 3121).

AUCTION, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1947

HONEYCOMBE FARM, CAMP, GLOS.

Lying in the beautiful country between Cirencester, Birdlip and Stroud.

CHARMING QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

Well modernised; 3/4 sitting-rooms, 6 bedrooms (4 with basins), 2 bathrooms. Modernised compact offices, cloaks. Electricity. First-rate water supply. Modern drainage and telephone. Good cottage with bathroom. Very pretty small farm buildings. Modern cowsheds for 7 and standings for same. Together with some 102 Acres of land (57 pasture and 29 re-seeded).



Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS, Castle Street, Cirencester. Solicitors: Messrs. WINTERBOTHAM, BALL & GADSDEN, 5 & 6, Rowcroft, Stroud.

INVERNESS

ESTATES OF CLAVA, CROYGORSTON AND DRUMORE OF CANTRAY
COMFORTABLE MODERATE-SIZED RESIDENCE, 1,400 ACRES FARMS, WOODLANDS, 6,000 ACRES MOORS.

744 grouse shot in 1938. Fishing 2½ miles in the Nairn.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION AS A WHOLE OR AS FOLLOWS:

LOT 1. Clava Lodge, with 5,222 ACRES.

LOT 2. Croygorston, 1,003 ACRES.

LOT 3. Drumore of Cantry, 1,473 ACRES.

AT THE STATION HOTEL, INVERNESS

on Friday, September 12, 1947, at 3 o'clock.

Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 15, Bond Street, Leede, and JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. Solicitors: FRASER & ROSS, Inverness

Auction, Monday, August 18.

HIGH HAMPSHIRE

Set amidst quiet country between Alton and Winchester.
HOUSE, ALRESFORD

Comprising The Mansion House, having lounge hall, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, 10 principal and secondary bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms, domestic offices with Aga cooker. Extensive secondary accommodation. Central heating, etc. Delightful gardens. Together with the perfectly appointed and characterised

Manor House having 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, domestic offices with Ago cooker, central heating, etc. Easily maintained

gardens, stabling, garage for 3 cars, outbuildings. Three cottages. Estate water and electricity supplies. Parkland and sporting woodlands.

In all about 104 ACRES. VACANT POSSESSION OF THE MAJOR PORTION.

Solicitors: Messrs. SHIRLEY WOOLMER & CO., Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.4. Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, 37, South Street, Chichester (Tel. 3443).



By direction of Sir F. Victor Schuster, Bart.

SUSSEX

A few minutes walk from station. Tunbridge Wells 6 miles, London about 40 miles.



FAIR CROUCH, WADHURST GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE

On high ground with pleasant views.

Seven best bedrooms, 8 secondary and staff bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, hall and 4 reception rooms.

Main water and electricity. Central heating. Stabling, garages and cottages.

Well-timbered grounds with kitchen garden, park and woodlands.

FOR SALE WITH 40 ACRES

By private treaty now or by Auction in September next.

Surveyors: Messrs. ASTLEY, COOK & FISHER, 1, Old Burlington Street, W.1.

Auctioneers: WINKWORTH & CO., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1 (Gros. 3121).

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

OXFORDSHIRE

On the outskirts of an attractive village. 12 miles from Oxford.

A TYPICAL STONE-BUILT ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE

Reputed to have been a Royal Hunting Lodge.



In all about 51 ACRES. Additional land rented.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. Possession on Completion.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (42,076)

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

Unspoiled country. 3½ miles main line station (Victoria 30 minutes).



Picturesque 17th-Century House with a moated garden. Thoroughly modernised, in excellent order, and built of brick with dormer windows and tiled roof. Hall, 3 reception, 6 principal bed. (5 with basins h. & c.), 3 staff rooms, 3 bathrooms. Maid's room. Main electricity and water. Excellent hot water. Double garage. Stabling. Cottage. Attractive grounds, lawn, orchards, kitchen garden, woodland. Moat and ornamental water and meadow.

About 10 Acres. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD.**

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (43,762)

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
'Galleries, Wesdo, London.'

Reading 4441
Regent 0293/3377

1, STATION ROAD, READING ; 4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1

Telegrams:
"Nicholas, Reading."
"Nichenyer, Piccy, London."

By order of Mrs. Haig.

ON THE THAMES BETWEEN GORING AND PANGBOURNE

In a country situation with pleasant views over the well-wooded valley and Chiltern Hills at the side, yet within ½ mile of Goring Station. Reading 10 miles, Oxford 18 miles. Golf at Streatley 2½ miles and Huntercombe 8 miles.

GATEHAMPTON MANOR, NEAR GORING

(PART XVTH CENTURY)

Hall, 3 reception rooms, usual domestic offices with Aga cooker. Six principal bedrooms (5 with basins h. and c.), 2 bathrooms, 3 secondary bedrooms.



Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading and London.

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE. S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

Regent 0911*
(2 lines)

By direction of Captain V. Bonham-Carter.

Notice of Sale by Auction at Newbury on Thursday, September 4, 1947, at 3 p.m. (unless sold privately with Vacant Possession.)

BEACON HOUSE, INKPEN, BERKS

3½ miles from Kintbury, 5 from Hungerford, 8 from Newbury, 600 feet above sea level, southern aspect, lovely views of the Hampshire Downs and Inkpen Beacon. Frequent buses from village.

ACCOMMODATION: Three sitting rooms, 5 bedrooms (one with basin), night nursery, bathroom (with basin), gentlemen's cloakroom, 2 heated linen cupboards, kitchen with Esse cooker. Main electricity and power. Telephone. Septic tank drainage. Independent hot water boiler, also (as an alternative) electric immersion bar. Simple gardens and grounds.

FARMERY: Garage, dairy, open barn, fuel store, horse box, standings for 6 cows, also land of about 20 ACRES (watered and fenced in first-class order. Graded "A" as a farm and the vendor has a T.T. attested herd.)

(Would sell House and about 2 ACRES separately.)

Illustrated particulars with plan from the Solicitors: Messrs. H. E. & W. BURY, 47, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London W.C.2, and the Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1 (Regent 0911), and Messrs. DREWATT, WATSON & BARTON, Market Square, Newbury, Berks (Newbury 1).

WEST SUSSEX. TIMBER-FRAMED HOUSE

Outstandingly beautiful OLD HOUSE. With high ceilings. Large lounge, music room, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Electric light. Main water. Gardens of great charm, in all 3 ACRES. PR^EICE £15,000 FREEHOLD.—Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.21,771)

CHILTERN HILLS.

Easy daily reach. Near buses and shops. Outstandingly attractive TUDOR FARM-HOUSE. Sympathetically enlarged and modernised and now in first-class order. Entrance hall, magnificent galleried lounge 33 ft. x 24 ft. 6 in., 4 sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Modern drainage. Garages. Nice gardens with numerous fruit trees capable of producing a substantial income. In all 4 ACRES. PR^EICE £15,000.—JAMES STYLES AND WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.21,973)

DORSET. EXCELLENT LATE GEORGIAN HOUSE.

Panelled lounge-hall, 3 reception rooms, 7-11 bedrooms (dependent on whether a staff cottage is formed), 3 bathrooms. Main services. Garages, stabling, finely timbered garden, kitchen garden, orchard, pasture land. PR^EICE FOR SALE, IN ALL 20½ ACRES. Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1. (L.R.21,916)

By direction of the personal representatives of the late Capt. R. A. Heath.

CLANVILLE LODGE, NEAR ANDOVER, HANTS.

Notice of Sale by Auction on September 9, 1947, in London (unless sold privately meanwhile).

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Three sitting rooms, 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and attics, modern conveniences.

In a park together with lodge, cottage and farmhouse (service tenancies).

Extensive farm buildings (home of an Attested and T.T. herd of pedigree Dairy Shorthorns (and about 119 ACRES all in hand).

Vacant Possession of Residence, grounds and one cottage November 11, 1947; the remainder at September 29, 1948, or earlier if vendor can arrange it.

Solicitors: Messrs. STILEMAN, NEATE & TOPPING, 16, Southampton Place, W.C.1. Auctioneers: Messrs. JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, S.W.1.

SOMERSET—WILTS—GLOS BORDERS

Standing high with extensive views. Adjoining a village.

STONE BUILT JACOBEAN MANOR HOUSE

well restored and modernised and in excellent state of preservation. Approached by a drive, it contains: Four reception rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms and good domestic offices. Central Heating. Independent Hot Water. Main Services. Garage. Stabling. Bungalow and other useful buildings. Picturesque grounds including pleasure garden, walled garden. Tennis court and paddock.



In all about 8 ACRES. For sale freehold at a moderate price.

Sole Agents: Messrs. TILLEY & CULVERWELL, 14, New Bond Street, Bath, and at Chippenham and Devizes, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (23,587)

ESSEX—LONDON 52 MILES

Liverpool Street 70 minutes. Main line station 3 miles.



Tudor style Residence built of mellow red brick, facing S. and W., approached by 2 drives, one with lodge. Oak panelled hall, 6 reception, 20 bed., 5 bathrooms. Co.'s electricity and water. Central heating. Modern drainage. Garage for 12. Chauffeur's flat. Gardens, artificial lake.

Two kitchen gardens. ABOUT 11 ACRES. For Sale Freehold. Additional land might be purchased.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (7,386)



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Regent 8222 (15 lines)



SURREY

Within easy reach of London and South Coast.

THE GRANGE, HORLEY

A charming old-world Freehold Property, the original parts of which date back to the 16th Century.



Hall, cloakroom, 4 reception rooms, lounge, conservatory, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 modern bathrooms, good offices. Garage, stabling, etc. Entrance lodge. Lovely gardens with young orchard.

OVER 3½ ACRES

For Sale by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on Wednesday, September 10, 1947, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. CHURCH, ADAMS, TATHAM & CO., 19, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Particulars from HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SEVENOAKS

THIS CHOICE MODERN RESIDENCE HIGH UP IN SUPERB SETTING



Recommended Joint Sole Agents: H. B. BAVERSTOCK & SONS, Godalming, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (K.48,129)

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (Tel.: WIM. 0081) & BISHOP'S STORTFORD (Tel. 243)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

2/- per line. (Min. 3 lines.) Box fee 1/6.

AUCTIONS

ASHCROFT," ROTHERFIELD, SUSSEX
Small Residential, Profit Holding on high ground with lovely views. Five bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms, offices, outbuildings. Main services. Acre orchard, 1½ acres currants. Poultry stock and equipment. Total area 14 acres. Freehold. Possession. Auction September 2, by Messrs. R. E. NIGHTINGALE

AYLESBURY, BUCKS
DETACHED FAMILY RESIDENCE
NO. 63, TRING ROAD
Containing 4 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms and complete offices. All main services. Garage and outbuildings. Garden and additional plot of land. VACANT POSSESSION. For Sale by Auction end of August. (If not previously disposed of). Particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs. W. BROWN & CO.

2, Church Street, Aylesbury (Tel. 714).
By direction of Messrs. James Forshaw & Sons, Notts.

Between Newark and Retford, adjoining station, a mile from the Great North Road, the widely known

CARLTON-ON-TRENT STUD AND DAIRY FARM OF ABOUT 180 ACRES
with excellent Residence, manager's house adjacent to the main brick buildings, including 61 capital loose boxes, blacksmith's shop complete, 48 cowstalls with automatic drinking bowls and fitted for machine milking, barns, 3 cottages and rich fertile land, some 25 grass paddocks many with water laid on, also loading dock and siding adjoining the main line. Famous for its Shire stallion and British Friesian cattle, and ideally suited for the breeding of thoroughbred and other valuable livestock. For Sale by Auction with Vacant Possession at the Ram Hotel, Newark, Wednesday, August 20, 1947, at 3.30 p.m. Particulars with plan and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers:

GODDARD & SMITH

22, King Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.
WHITEHORN 2721 (20 lines).

CUMBERLAND, THE LAKE DISTRICT

The beautiful Valley of Lorton. For Sale by Auction, August 22, 1947. The LORTON

HALL ESTATE, extending to 615 acres, comprising the attractive medium-sized Mansion House, Lorton Hall (Vacant Possession) suitable as Private Residence, Hotel, Hostel or School, with 2 mixed Farms (Vacant Possession 1948, of Home Farm), 2 small Farms, Smallholding, Cottages, etc. Illustrated particulars and conditions of Sale with plans (2/6) from

J. R. MITCHELL & SONS

Auctioneers, Cockermouth, Cumberland, or BROCKBANK, HELDER & OMBROD, Solicitors, Whitehaven, Cumberland.

AUCTIONS

EAST SUSSEX

Close to Pevensey and Eastbourne. Very fine position.

The attractive Jacobean Manor House, PEELINGS, with 3 recs., 5 principal beds and dressing, 4 staff beds, 3 bathrooms, Central heating, Co.'s electric light and water. Good garden and grounds. Three cottages, excellent buildings and 87 acres. Possession of Peelings, homestead buildings, and about 8 acres. Two cottages and farm let and producing £180 p.a. Third cottage in a service tenancy. For Sale by Public Auction on August 27, 1947, at the Gildredge Hotel, Eastbourne. Illustrated particulars from the Auctioneers, Messrs.

E. WATSON & SONS
Heathfield, Sussex, price 1/-.

FOR SALE

BERKS-SURREY BORDER, close Ascot, Sunningdale and famous golf courses. Half-hour London fast electric trains. Exceptionally well-built house, 1½ acres, secluded but accessible. Eight bedrooms, 3 reception, 2 bath., 2 w.c.s., modern kitchen, pantries, store room. Two garages. Gardener's shed. Beautifully decorated throughout. Complete with carpets, curtains, fittings. £9,250.—Box 722.

CROYDON SANDERSTEAD BORDERS. Fine modern residence of character built 1936. In really first-class decorative condition throughout. Very conveniently situated in a most coveted residential area. Accommodation comprises: Beautiful entrance hall with tiled cloakroom, 2 spacious reception rooms, superior kitchenette with ideal boiler, Eastwick wall cabinets, built-in larder, 4 good-sized bedrooms with tiled fireplaces, superior bathroom with panelled bath, pedestal basin, heated linen cupboard, and heated towel rail, separate offices. A well-cultivated garden with brick-built garage. Inspected and thoroughly recommended. Price £5,650 freehold.—Apply Owner's Sole Agents: LINCOLN & CO., E.V.L., Surveyors, 6, Station Approach, Wallington, Surrey, Wallington 5491 (3 lines).

HERTFORDSHIRE. Dignified Georgian

House on two floors only, standing in 150 acres. This charming Freehold Country Estate for Sale, commanding magnificent views over surrounding parts, gardens and countryside. Nine bed., 3 bath., 3 reception, chauffeur's cottage, garage, stabling. Electric light from own plant. Co.'s water. Partial central heating. The farm, comprising 110 acres, together with farm buildings and 1 cottage, is let on a yearly tenancy and is included in the 150 acres.—For further particulars and photographs, apply Sole Agents: LANE, SAVILLE & CO., 10, Carlos Place, Grosvenor Square, W.1. Mayfair 7061-4.

Telegrams: "Selanet, Piccy, London"

In the Village of Chideock.

PRACTICALLY ON THE DORSET COAST

Delightful views of picturesque countryside, sea boating, bathing, trout fishing, golf, shooting, hunting.

CHIDEOCK HOUSE

Old-world stone-built and thatched COTTAGE RESIDENCE. Lounge, dining room, 6 principal and secondary bedrooms, 3 baths. Modern offices, Co.'s c.l. and water. Central heating. Telephone. Modern drainage. Garage for 3. Charming pleasure gardens.

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION



For Sale privately or by Auction at the St. James's Estate Rooms, S.W.1, on Wednesday, September 24, 1947, at 2.30 p.m.

Solicitors: Messrs. GREENWOOD, MILNE & LYALL, 32, Ely Place, London, E.C.1. Particulars from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

NEW FOREST

Occupying a lovely position. 11 miles Fordingbridge.

PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE

(An Old Hunting Box.) Three reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Own electric light and water. Cottage. Garage. Charming gardens. Orchard, 4 paddocks. Lake and small stream, in all about

10 ACRES

Excellent sporting facilities.

Rent £185 p.a. Premium £2,500 for lease 20 years unexpired and improvements, fitted line, etc.



Small model Prize Poultry Farm could be taken over if desired.

Apply: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (H.42,488)

WANTED

COUNTRY HOUSE wanted to rent unfurnished, practically anywhere south of half of England, 6-7 bed., main services.—£200-£300 p.a. Mrs. M., C.D./162, TRESIDDER AND CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1

EAST ANGLIA OR NORTH ESSEX. Up to £50,000 would be paid for Residential and Agricultural Estate 250-1,000 acres, house 10-15 beds, in park; land for mixed farming; good shooting essential. (Applicant "P.P."), WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

LONDON WITHIN REACH two or three days a week and preferably in Sussex, Hampshire or the Chilterns. Gentleman's Farm required by managing director of large industrial concern who will be retiring in a few years' time. Must essentially have a first-rate residence with 5-8 bedrooms and 3 reception rooms. Ballif's house and workers' cottages essential. Wanted for dairy, between 100-200 acres, attested and with model buildings. High price would be paid but only outstanding properties considered.—"T.O.R.", c/o WATTS & SON, Chartered Surveyors, Wokingham, Berkshire. Telephones 7777.

MIDDLESEX, SURREY OR BERKS. Wanted to rent. Rough shooting, farm or estate, small varied bag, yearly or lease.—TAYLOR, 7, Thorpe Road, Staines.

TO LET

ANGMERING VILLAGE, WEST SUSSEX. Charming well-furnished old-world Cottage Residence completely modernised and in perfect condition. Two rec., 4 beds, bath, kit., garage. Cent. htg. Good gdn. Basins in borders. To be let for 1, 2 or 3 years. Rent 10 gns. per week. Possession September.—Full particulars from JORDAN & COOK, 33, South Street, Worthing. Tel.: Worthing 700 (4 lines).

OXFORDSHIRE. Furnished House. Cotswold stone built. Elevated position. Magnificent views. Four living rooms, 5 bedrooms, fitted basins, 2 bathrooms, centrally heated throughout. H.W. boiler, main electricity and drainage. In perfect decorative order. Outbuildings, etc., and about 3 acres of lawns and vegetable garden. To let at £650 per annum.—Write, Box P.209, ERWOODS, LTD., 211, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

TYRONE, NORTHERN IRELAND. Good provincial town 1 mile, on bus route. To let, Maisonette, part of country house in large private grounds. Easily run, comfortably furnished, 1 rec., 1 d. bed (h. and e.), 1 single, all amenities, electricity, share garage. Golf and fishing. References.—Box 789.

Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTE

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

KENT COAST

In a delightful position surrounded by woodland and open country, commanding lovely sea views.

A WELL BUILT MODERN HOUSE

with 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen with Aga cooker.

Modern conveniences. Brick garage

The garden extends to about $\frac{1}{4}$ ACRE but has not been maintained during the war years and is at present in very overgrown condition.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD ONLY £3,500

Vacant Possession.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2476)

WEST SUSSEX

About half a mile from the coast and within easy reach of Itchenor, Chichester and Goodwood.

DELIGHTFUL OLD GEORGIAN FARMHOUSE

splendidly situated in a secluded position.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Annex at present used as gardener's cottage and containing sitting-room, 2 bedrooms, bathroom.

Companies' electricity and water. Central heating.

Two garages, piggery, outbuildings

Inexpensive gardens including kitchen garden, etc., in all **ABOUT $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRE**

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000. VACANT POSSESSION.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,755)

WEST BYFLEET

Enjoying all the benefits of beautiful country yet within 35 minutes of London by splendid service of electric trains.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

in excellent order and ready for immediate occupation

Dining room, drawing room, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.

All main services. Large garage.

Charming well-timbered gardens, orchard, etc.

ABOUT 1 ACRE

FOR SALE WITH EARLY POSSESSION

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,899)

IN THE HEART OF EXMOOR

Occupying a unique situation, facing south and commanding extensive views.

The exceptionally attractive Property

known as

WINSFORD GLEBE, NEAR MINEHEAD

designed by and erected under the supervision of an architect.



Three reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, attic rooms.

COTTAGE FARM BUILDINGS

Range of stabling and garages.

Delightful ornamental gardens, parklike grounds, tennis court, bathing pool, pasture, etc., in all

ABOUT 60 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Joint Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above, and Messrs. CHANIN & THOMAS, 1, Banks Street, Minehead, Somerset.

IN ONE OF THE LOVELIEST REACHES OF THE THAMES

To Be Sold

The Well Known and Historical Monkey Island

*including the delightful Residence known as The Temple and the fully licensed Monkey Island Hotel***THE RESIDENCE**, surrounded by finely timbered gardens and grounds, includes entrance hall, 6 bedrooms, 3 large reception, 2 bathrooms, kitchen, maid's room, 4 w.c.s. **THE HOTEL** contains cocktail and beer bars, public dining room, 3 other sitting rooms, and, above, 11 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.

Early Possession can be obtained.

Electric light. Central heating. Private Ferry

On the mainland are 2 cottages, 3 garages, and about an acre of kitchen garden, the whole property extending to

ABOUT 6 ACRES

THERE IS A TOTAL FRONTOAGE TO THE RIVER OF ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE, PROVIDING FIRST-CLASS FACILITIES FOR BOATING, BATHING AND FISHING.

Fun details from the Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,765)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

10 MILES NORTH OF TOWN—ON HIGH GROUND WITH SUPERB VIEWS TO SOUTH

*In a delightful rural setting in own parklands down to lake.*A SMALL RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, QUITE UNIQUE, WITH SPECIAL APPEAL TO A CITY MAN
IN ALL ABOUT 84 ACRES

"ARCHITECT DESIGNED" HOUSE ON TWO FLOORS, IN MELLOWED RED BRICK AND WITH RED TILE ROOF

beautifully appointed and in faultless order throughout

FURNISHINGS, PANELLING AND APPOINTMENTS ALL IN PERFECT TASTE

Ten bed and dressing rooms and 4 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms.

Doors to broad stone terrace. Complete offices, laundry, etc.

Main services. Central heating and domestic hot water (oil burners). Fine garage for 4 cars. First-rate cottage and chauffeur's flat

GARDENS OF EXQUISITE CHARM. HARD COURT. PARKLAND AND GRASS PADDOCK WITH OUTBUILDINGS

THE ENTIRE PROPERTY REPRESENTS THE ACME OF PERFECTION AND WILL BE SOLD AS IT STANDS WITH THE CONTENTS,
REPRESENTING A PERFECT HOME.

READY TO STEP INTO

Most confidently recommended by the Owner's Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, London, W.1.

SURREY, TOWARDS GUILDFORD

In a delightful rural setting convenient for main line station with unrivalled train service.

A CHARMING XVTH CENTURY HOUSE



with picturesque elevations of aged toned red bricks relieved by a certain amount of old oak timbers and a mellow tiled roof. Nine bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception and music room, day nursery and garden room, up-to-date offices. In perfect order, full of characteristic features combined with modern amenities. Central heating. Main electricity. Co.'s water. Modern drainage recently overhauled.

Completely redecorated and in excellent order throughout. Seven bedrooms (4 with basins), 3 bathrooms, hall and 2 reception rooms. Fine paneling. Self-contained staff quarters. Main electricity. Co.'s water. Modern drainage recently overhauled.

Stabling, garage, cottage. Fine old barn with vaulted oak beams.

BERKS—OXON BORDERS

1½ miles station, 5 miles Oxford, 6 miles Didcot.

A FINE EXAMPLE OF EARLY GEORGIAN ARCHITECTURE

Gardens and grounds, well-stocked orchard and large paddock in all about 14 ACRES
PRICE FREEHOLD £11,500 EARLY POSSESSION
Owner's Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.Delightful part-walled gardens. Hard tennis court.
FREEHOLD £11,500 IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Adjoining Dairy Farm of 73 acres, with good buildings, 2 cottages and bungalow available, with possession if required.

Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

ESTATE
OFFICESBENTALLS
KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, SURREYTelephone:
Kingston 1001

HAMPSHIRE

On high ground, commanding fine views across undulating woodlands to the New Forest and the South Coast. Bournemouth 9 miles, Ringwood 3 miles, Southampton 20 miles, London 92 miles.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

with excellent sporting facilities available including hunting, yachting, fishing, etc.

This handsome and soundly constructed Country Residence approached by a long rhododendron bordered drive comprises:

The hall, 5 handsome and well-proportioned reception rooms, a cloakroom and the domestic offices and servants' quarters, 15 bedrooms and 2 bathrooms, boxrooms, etc., approached by two staircases.

Electricity supplied by private plant.

FOR SALE WITH 5½ ACRES, to include the charming pleasure gardens, the kitchen garden and matured woodlands at

£9,500 FREEHOLD

or would be sold with approx. 45 or 51 ACRES, richly timbered, to include several valuable outbuildings, including 5-roomed chauffeur's cottages, electricity plant, etc.

Sole Agents: BENTALLS LTD., as above.

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Haikin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

BERKS. QUEEN ANNE HOUSE

Under 1 hour London. Outskirts small town. 1 mile station.



IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER. TASTEFULLY DECORATED AND APPOINTED. Seven bed, 4 bath, lovely marble-floored hall and lounge hall, cloakroom and 4 reception. Main services. Central heating. Garage, stabling, flat. Old shady grounds, $4\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES. Inspected by Sole Agents: GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (4788)

£3,800 FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION
UNIQUE LIGHTHOUSE RESIDENCE

converted from Lighthouse Tower and 2 cottages.

Near village, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile secluded sandy beach on Norfolk coast.

Main water and electricity. Fitted basins. Central heating. Six bedrooms, bathroom, 3 rec. rooms and 3 rooms in tower. Two garages, stabling, garden and paddocks.

2½ ACRES FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

Sole Agents: GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (BX163)

CHARMING THATCHED COTTAGE

Between Kettering and Oundle.

Three bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, kitchen. Small garden. Main electricity and water. Recently put into good order.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: GEO. TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (BX160)

NEAR WEST SUSSEX COAST

Lovely secluded position, easy reach of main line station.



DELIGHTFUL WELL-BUILT MODERN RESIDENCE
with due south aspect. Two reception, 7 bed, 2 bath, staff sitting room. All main services. Central heating. Garage. Exceptionally beautiful garden with over a 100 established fruit trees, large greenhouse, FOR SALE FREEHOLD with VACANT POSSESSION. **NEARLY 3 ACRES**. The whole in first-class order. Inspected and recommended by Geo. TROLLOPE & SONS, as above. (D2166)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY W.1

Regent 2481

ON HIGH GROUND IN RURAL SUSSEX

500 ft. up with southern exposure and lovely views over a wide expanse of unspoilt countryside. 2 miles from Wadhurst and 6 miles from Tunbridge Wells.

LINDEN HOUSE, COUSLEY WOOD, WADHURST

A perfect luxury home.



3 acres Freehold. For sale privately or by Auction, September 5, 1947.

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. IBBETT, MOSELEY, CARD & CO., 7, London Road, Tunbridge Wells, Kent (Tel.: Tunbridge Wells 46), and F. L. MERCER & CO., Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1 (Tel.: Regent 2481).

SALISBURY
(Tel. 2491)

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD & ROMSEY

Vacant Possession at Michaelmas.

THE PEASEMORE ESTATE, NEWBURY

7½ miles from Newbury, 19 from Reading, 20 from Oxford, and 56 from London.

ONE OF THE BEST AGRICULTURAL ESTATES IN THE DISTRICT.

1,133 ACRES OF GRAND PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURAL LAND

Noted for its Corn and Stock production, in one ring fence, with attractive Brick and Tiled Old Manor House containing 5 bedrooms, bathroom, 3 reception rooms.

Two other Farmhouses, 23 cottages and 3 sets of farm buildings.

In excellent heart. For many years in the occupation of the owner, who is now going abroad.

To be offered first in ONE LOT. If not so sold, then divided as follows:

PEASEMORE MANOR AND GLEBE FARMS	405 ACRES
ROUGHDOWN FARM	545 ACRES
EASTLIGH FARM	183 ACRES

To be Sold by Auction (unless previously sold privately), on Thursday, August 28, 1947, at 3 p.m., at The Chequers Hotel, Newbury.

Illustrated particulars and plans, price 2/6, from the Joint Auctioneers: DREWEATT, WATSON & BARTON, Newbury, and WOOLLEY & WALLIS, Estate Offices, Salisbury, Wilts, and at Romsey and Ringwood, Hants.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 & 4112.

A TUDOR GEM AT LESS THAN RECENT COST. 40 miles north-west of London. In a lovely setting and in exquisite condition with many features. Three fine reception, cloaks, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Co.'s electricity and water. Garage, etc. **NEARLY 4 ACRES. FREEHOLD.**—Inspected, WELLESLEY-SMITH (as above).

£6,000 FOR GEORGIAN HOUSE AND 4 ACRES. Nicely situate between Hitchin and Bedford. Aga fireplaces, etc. Three reception, 6-7 bedrooms, bath. Main services. Garage, stable, small lake. **FREEHOLD.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH (as above).

£8,500 SURREY. 25 miles from London. Charmingly appointed and tastefully decorated house, 3 sitting, cloaks, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main services. Central heating. Aga cooker. Garage, stable and about **2 ACRES. FREEHOLD.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH (as above).

IN SHADOW OF CHEVIOT HILLS, a most charming House, beautifully appointed. 3 sitting, 6 bed, 3 bath. Mains, central heating. Garage, stable, cottage. **UNDER 4 ACRES. £12,000 FREEHOLD.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH (as above).

REMARKABLE VALUE AT £7,500. EXCELLENT HOUSE in loveliest garden near Ascot and Windsor. 3 sitting, 6 bed (basins), bath. Mains, central heating. Garage. **2 ACRES. FREEHOLD.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH (as above).

17TH CENTURY, WONDERFULLY RESTORED, IN RURAL ESSEX. Cloaks, 3 sitting, 5 bed, bath. Mains, central heating. Garage, cottage. **6 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,500.**—WELLESLEY-SMITH (as above).

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

KENT-SUSSEX BORDERS

This charming old

OAK-BEAMED RESIDENCE

Four reception, 3 bath, 10 bed and dressing rooms. Central heating. All main services. Telephone, Garage for 3. Chauffeur's flat. Gardener's bungalow. Oak house. Most attractive grounds. **TENNIS COURT.** Kitchen and fruit gardens, etc.

JUST OVER 3 ACRES

Inspected and strongly recommended. TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, London, W.1. (22,872)

SURREY, between Horley and East Grinstead. 3 miles station. **MODERN RED-BRICK COUNTRY HOUSE.** Four reception, 2 bath, 6 bedrooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Telephone. New fireplaces. Double garage, Stabling, Gardens, orchard and pasture. **7 ACRES. £5,000 FREEHOLD.**—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (12,748)



5, MOUNT ST.
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

FARMED BY THE LOCKINGE ESTATE FOR MANY YEARS. MANOR FARM, DRAYTON and MARCHAM MILL

2 miles Abingdon. 9 miles Oxford.
FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

An important mixed farm of fertile and productive arable land and water meadows. An excellent farm residence in the village in exceptionally good decorative condition. Five bedrooms, bathroom (h. and e.), 2 reception rooms and domestic offices with Company's water, gas and electricity. Several ranges of farm buildings. Company's water laid across the fields. Also Marcham Mill on the River Ock with buildings, accommodation land and cottages, in the village of Drayton.

The whole extending to 840 ACRES approximately.
To be offered for Sale by Auction (unless previously sold) as a whole or in 5 lots on Monday, September 8, 1947, at 2.30 p.m., at the Queens Hotel, Abingdon, Berkshire.

Solicitors: Messrs. FRESHFIELDS, 1, Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.2.



Illustrated particulars (2/- each) from the Auctioneers: Messrs. CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1 (Gro. 3131).

N.B.—A sale of live and dead stock is being held on the farm at the end of September, 1947.

CHARMING OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE
NEAR MELTON MOWBRAY

On high ground in a picturesque village. Four miles from the Cottesmore Hunt kennels. Easy reach of main line junction. Convenient for Grantham, Leicester and Nottingham.

AN IDEAL FAMILY HOME

Thoroughly modernised, in excellent order.

Seven main bedrooms, 4 servants' rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 well-proportioned reception rooms, Ese cooker, housekeeper's room, butler's bedroom.

Main electric light, water and drainage. Central heating, and independent hot water. Splendid hunter stabling, six boxes, 3 stalls. Double garage.

Two good cottages. Picturesque old walled gardens of **NEARLY 2 ACRES**

FREEHOLD FOR IMMEDIATE SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1 (Gro. 3131).

SUPERB SMALL TUDOR REPLICA ADJOINING ADDINGTON GOLF COURSE

Unique position. Entirely protected by woodlands and open spaces.

ABOUT ELEVEN MILES FROM LONDON

In perfect order; sumptuously equipped; oak floors; oak doors; old Tithe Barn tiles. Six bed and dressing rooms, 3 well-fitted bathrooms, delightful lounge, facing south 29 ft. x 19 ft., dining room, hall, compact domestic offices.

ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. DOMESTIC HOT WATER. Garage. Delightful gardens and woodland.

ABOUT 6 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH POSSESSION

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1 (Gro. 3131).

Central
9344/5/6/7

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Established 1799

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.
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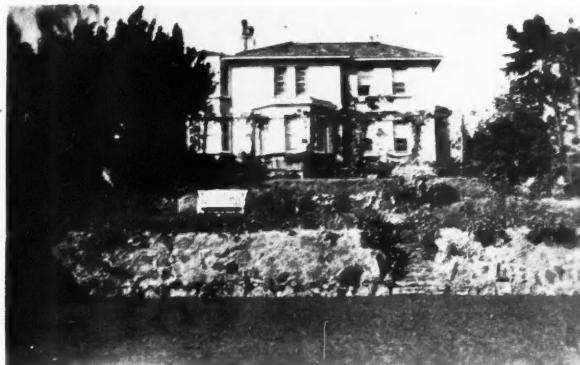
By order of Trustees.

BIDEFORD, NORTH DEVON

ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD
PROPERTY

FIVE BEDROOMS, 4 RECEPTION ROOMS,

DOMESTIC OFFICES.

PARTIAL CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN
SERVICES.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

ATTRACTIVE GARDENS.

VACANT POSSESSION

PRICE: £6,000 (Subject to Contract)

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & CO., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)

SUSSEX AND KENT BORDERS

On high ground, with possibly the finest view in the whole of Sussex, amidst beautiful country. 3½ miles Heathfield or Stonegate Stations. 53 miles London.



The remarkable choice Residence

"WESTDOWN," BURWASH COMMON

A 16th-century house surrounded by 125 ACRES

Large lounge, cocktail bar, dining room, study, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, model kitchen. Central heating. Co.'s water. Own electric light. Cottage. Double garage. Second garage with rooms over. Model dairy and cowhouse. Farm buildings, etc.

Terraced pleasure gardens. Fine grassland. Woodland.



To be sold by Public Auction on September 10 next, unless sold privately beforehand.

Auctioneers: MAPLE & CO., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Old Bond Street, W.1, and Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

BETWEEN READING AND NEWBURY

400 ft. up, facing south. Lovely views.



DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE in first-rate order. Nine beds., 3 baths, 4 reception. Main services. Central heating. Aga, etc. Stabling. Garage. Two cottages. Finely timbered gardens and paddocks.

FOR SALE WITH 21 ACRES

Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

RURAL BERKS 40 MINS. LONDON

Delightful Small Estate of nearly **40 ACRES**
CHARMING OLD-WORLD HOUSE

Completely modernised and in first-rate order. Eight bed and dressing, 4 baths., 3 reception. Main services. Central heating. Small home farm.

£13,500 WITH POSSESSION

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

LOVELY PART OF SUSSEX

Just south of Ashdown Forest. Convenient for South Coast.
CHARMING HOUSE IN DELIGHTFUL POSITION

with all modern conveniences. Long drive. Eight beds., 3 baths, 3 reception. Stabling. Garage. Small farmery. Two cottages.

ONLY £12,500 WITH 55 ACRES

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

OVERLOOKING THE SOLENT

An ideal property for the yachtsman.



Facing south with lovely views to Isle of Wight. Five beds., bath., 3 reception. Electric light. Main water. Cottage. Matured garden with stream and miniature lake.

FOR SALE WITH 2½ ACRES

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

URGENTLY WANTED TO PURCHASE

CHARACTER HOUSE facing south. One hour south of west of London. Good views and a cottage essential. 7-10 bedrooms; up to **30 ACRES. MAXIMUM PRICE £15,000.**—Photos and details to Col. T., c/o WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WANTED TO BUY IMMEDIATELY

GENUINE CHARACTER HOUSE with 5-6 beds, 2 baths. Well laid out garden and paddock. West Kent, Surrey, Sussex only. **£12,000** paid for the right place.—Photos and details to WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

BETWEEN DORKING AND GUILDFORD

High up in beautiful country. Lovely views.



FINE MODERN HOUSE in first-rate order. Parquet floors, paneling, and all modern equipment.

Twelve beds, 4 baths, 4 reception, 2 cottages. Charming gardens, pasture and woodland.

FOR SALE WITH 29 ACRES

Sole Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

SPORTING PART OF HAMPSHIRE

GEORGIAN HOUSE WITH HOME FARM

600 ft. up, 2 miles from Alton Station. Old-world house overlooking the well-timbered park. 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall and 3 reception rooms. Main electric light and water. Radiators in every room. Garages, stabling and two cottages.

FOR SALE WITH 34 ACRES

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

FINEST POSITION IN HOME COUNTIES

500 ft. up, between Sevenoaks and Oxted.

LOVELY MODERN HOUSE

in splendid order and with many panelled rooms. Lounge 4 reception, 14 bedrooms, 4 baths. Squash court. Garages Two cottages.

FOR SALE WITH 15 OR 80 ACRES

Agents: WILSON & CO., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

By direction of W. A. Kiernan, Esq.

NORFOLK. THE KNAPTON OLD HALL ESTATE

Within 2 miles of the sea at Mundesley, close to Cromer and North Walsham, within easy reach of the Norfolk Broads and only 16 miles from Norwich.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE

part dating back to the Tudor Period.

KNAPTON OLD HALL

OF MEDIUM SIZE AND IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER THROUGHOUT.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices and ample outbuildings. Delightful gardens, detached vegetable garden, useful paddock and two cottages, together with

TWO WELL-EQUIPPED SMALL FARMS

Knapton Old Hall Farm, 141 Acres, and Driftway Farm, 80 Acres.

The whole covering a total area of about **230 ACRES**

For Sale by Auction as a whole or in 3 Lots (unless previously sold as a whole by private treaty) at the Royal Hotel, Norwich, on Saturday, September 20, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Particulars from the Auctioneers:

MESSRS. BIDWELL & SONS

Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents: Head Office, 2, King's Parade, Cambridge; also at Ely, Ipswich, and 49, St. James's Street, London, S.W.1.

LOFTS & WARNER

41, BERKELEY SQ., LONDON, W.1. Gro. 3056

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

ON THE EDGE OF EXMOOR

Four miles from Dulcettown, 16 from Tiverton.

HENS PARK, East Anstey

Having 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. GOOD WATER. TELEPHONE. TWO COTTAGES. EXCELLENT HUNTER STABLING WITH 8 BOXES.

13½ ACRES

VACANT POSSESSION of House, Garden and One Cottage.

A RIDING PARADISE

Hunting with Devon & Somerset & Dulverton Packs. Shooting & Fishing by arrangement.

For Sale privately or by Auction in September.

Apply: LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, London, W.1 (Gro. 3056).



184, BROMPTON ROAD
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
1152-3



SURREY

Daily for London. Wonderful position.

BEAUTIFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

Modernised and in perfect order.

Main electricity. Co.'s water. Central heating.

Three very fine reception rooms; excellent offices; Esse cooker, etc.; 7 bedrooms (fitted basins h. and c.); 2 maids' rooms; 3 bathrooms.

Stabling. Garage 3 cars.

Very charming but inexpensive gardens, well timbered. Two greenhouses, one with grape vine producing 200 bunches.

Excellent Cottage, 3 bed, 2 sitting rooms.

9 ACRES

TEMPTING PRICE. FREEHOLD. OWNER WISHES TO SELL QUICKLY. Recommended as one of the most charming properties now in the market.

Sole Agents: BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184, Brompton Road, S.W.3.

Telegams.
"Wood, Agents, Wedo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY.

POSSESSION IN THE AUTUMN.

EAST HERTFORDSHIRE, BENGEH HALL ATTRACTIVE OLD PERIOD HOUSE WITH TWO MILES TROUT FISHING



FOR SALE PRICE £18,000 FREEHOLD

Full particulars from the Sole Agents: HUMBERT & FLINT, 6, Lincoln's Inn Fields W.C.2 (Tel. Holborn 2878), and JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

FONTRIDGE MANOR, ETCHEING HAM NEAR ROBERTSBURG, SUSSEX CHARMING SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE



Lounge, 3 reception, 11 bedrooms (fitted basins), 3 bathrooms, kitchen with Aga.

Central heating. Main water and electricity. Garages. Excellent farmery. Oasthouses. Good cottage. Paddocks.

VACANT POSSESSION. ABOUT 42 ACRES

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) on September 19, 1947, at Tunbridge Wells.

GEERING & COLVER, Hawkhurst, Kent, and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.

16, ARCADE STREET,
IPSWICH
Ipswich 4334

FREEHOLD with VACANT POSSESSION of both Lots.

BETWEEN GUILDFORD AND DORKING

LOT 1

With frontage to main road and the Tillingbourne River.

THE MOUNT, SHERE, NEAR GOMSHALL

Substantial brick and tile Residence.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

All main services.

Garage and stabling block.

Attractive gardens and kitchen garden. Paddock.

ABOUT 2½ ACRES

LOT 2

DENMARKE, UPPER STREET, SHERE

Delightful half-timbered 16th-century cottage.

Two reception rooms, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, w.c.

All main services. Good garden.

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) on September 9, at Guildford.

Joint Auctioneers: WELLER, SON & GRINSTEAD, Cranleigh; JOHN D. WOOD & CO., as above.

WINDSOR FOREST

Buses to Windsor and Ascot.

ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM SIZED PROPERTY MAINLY GEORGIAN with up-to-date staff quarters.

Dining and drawing rooms, both oak panelled, large hall with oak floor, study, 5 principal bed and 2 dressing rooms (5 of these with basins h. and c.) and 2 good bathrooms, 6 secondary bed (4 h. and c.), 3rd bathroom. Complete domestic offices, tiled walls and floors. Central heating throughout. All main services. Large garage with two rooms. Excellent cottage recently modernised. Old-world partly walled garden in parklike surroundings. Pasture with cowsheds.



Woodland, in all 15½ ACRES MODERATE PRICE.
Highly recommended by Mrs. N. C. TURNELL, Sunninghill, Berkshire (Tel. Ascot 818-9); and JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (1547)

FOR SALE with POSSESSION in SEPTEMBER. VALLEY OF THE ITCHEN NEAR WINCHESTER LOVELY RED BRICK QUEEN ANNE HOUSE



with about 200 yards of FISHING IN THE ITCHEN. Lounge hall, 4 reception, 10 bed and 2 dressing, 5 bath, suite of 5 rooms and bathroom. Central heating. Main services. Two cottages. Chauffeur's flat. Walled gardens and kitchen garden. Pasture land.

ABOUT 16 ACRES

Inspected and highly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD AND CO., as above. (60,211)

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1
Mayfair 5411

ROADHOUSE-STYLE RESTAURANT. 15 miles Lon- don. Prominent position on the busy Great South-

West Road. As going concern. PARTLY 400 YEARS

OLD FARMHOUSE. (ENLARGED) Old inn style dining

room to seat 28, tea room to seat 32, private sitting room,

6 bedrooms, bathroom, cloaks, etc. Lovely garden, orchard, kitchen garden, car park, 1½ ACRE. Present

ownership 14 years; capable considerable expansion.

FREEHOLD, EQUIPMENT, GOODWILL, £14,000.

—Inspected and recommended, Woodcocks, London.

Favourite Essex Market Town.

45 MINS. LONDON. WELL EQUIPPED NURSING

HOME as going concern. Licensed for 31 patients;

11 large wards plus private and staff accommodation.

Main services. Beautifully timbered gardens and grounds

3 ACRES with valuable frontages. Garage, stabling, etc.

FREEHOLD AND EQUIPMENT £12,000.—Inspected

and recommended, Woodcocks, London.

Enjoying pleasant elevated rural situation.

ESSEX-HERTS BORDER. Two miles Broxbourne

whence London reached 35 minutes. A GENTLE-

MAN'S COMPACT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Maid's sitting room, 2 reception, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Main

electricity and water. Lovely gardens and paddocks.

17 ACRES.

Modern cottage, garage 3 cars, stabling, etc.

POSSESSION. Would sell with 12 acres only or residence

and gardens alone. Inspected and recommended,

Woodcocks, London.

GASSHOUSE NURSERY, HERTS. 13 miles Lon- don. 4½ ACRES (1 ACRE FIRST-CLASS GLASS-

HOUSES). Very full valuable equipment, including

Robey mobile sterilizer. New six-roomed house

occupied by two staff. FREEHOLD, equipment and

growing stock at inclusive price.—Inspected, Woodcocks,

London.

BERKS. 3½ miles Maidenhead. MARKET GARDEN

33 ACRES (20 cultivated). Rent £104 p.a. inclusive.

Valuable equipment (OVER £2,000 cloches), 2 Fordson

tractors. No dwelling. Benefit of tenancy, equipment

and heavy crops offered at £4,950.—Inspected, Woodcocks,

London.

HERTS VILLAGE. 2 miles Hitchin Station whence

London reached one hour. CHARMING ARCHI-

TECT DESIGNED RESIDENCE (1934).

Three reception, 4 principal, 2 staff bedrooms (own staircase), bathroom, model kitchen. Main electricity and water; partial central

heating. Lovely garden ½ ACRE. Detached garage.

Ready to occupy. FREEHOLD £5,750.—Inspected and

strongly recommended, Woodcocks, London.

Grosvenor 283s
(2 lines)

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

Telegrams.
Turloran, Audley, London.

In beautiful wooded undulating country near Aldbury.

BARLEY END, NEAR TRING, HERTS

Quiet, peaceful rural surroundings easy reach London by rail and car.

A CHARMING OLD COUNTRY HOUSE, MODERNISED

Courtyard, hall, 4 reception rooms, cloakroom, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 or 4 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, offices. Central heating and independent hot water.

Main electricity and water. Radiators. Good cupboard accommodation.

Cottage Annexe having hall, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, radiators, etc.

Lawns, rose garden, fruit and kitchen garden, heated glass houses, paddocks, garage, etc., about

12 ACRES FREEHOLD

For sale privately or by Auction in September.

Particulars and appointment to view from the Sole Agents and Auctioneers: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W.1.

NEAR ANDOVER, IN RURAL COUNTRY

CHARMING RESIDENCE

Easily managed. 600 ft. up. Near villages.

Three sitting rooms (2 with maple strip flooring opening out to 40 ft. for dances, etc.), 7 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms. Lavatory basins and radiators throughout. Playroom in loft.

Central heating. Septic tank drainage. Main electricity.

Man's 2 rooms, garage for 2. Grounds with terrace. Kitchen garden. Tennis lawn, paddocks.

Lovely wood. Also about 45 acres let to farmer. In all about

50 ACRES FREEHOLD

Further particulars from Sole Agents: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, as above.



BOURNEMOUTH:

WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
E. STODDART FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
H. INSLEY FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.

FOX & SONSLAND AGENTS
BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

One of the Most Attractive Properties on the Market at the present time.

NEW FOREST

12 miles from Bournemouth, 17 miles Southampton, 95 miles London.

Of great distinction and charm. Perfectly situated in delightful country surroundings.



A CHARMING SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE with perfectly appointed House erected to obtain maximum amount of light and sunshine, and fitted with every modern convenience.

Five bedrooms (4 with basins h. and c.), 2 fitted bathrooms, attractive lounge 29 ft. by 18 ft. 8 in., dining room, study, maid's bedroom, lounge and inner halls, kitchen and complete domestic offices.

Companies' electricity and power. Radiators throughout the house. Main water. Telephone. Drainage installation by Messrs. Tuke & Bell.

Picturesque cottage. Garage for 2 or 3 cars. Stabling and chauffeur's room. Tool shed.



The gardens and grounds are a particularly pleasing feature of the property and are exceedingly well maintained. They include lawns, croquet lawn, clock golf green, delightful flower beds and herbaceous borders, rose garden, walled-in garden with peaches, nectarines, greengages, figs, etc. Well-stocked kitchen and fruit gardens. En-Tout-Cas tennis hard court in excellent order. Crazy paving, finely matured trees. Two valuable paddocks. **TOTAL AREA 7½ ACRES.** An additional 10 Acres can be purchased if required.

The Valuable Furnishings of the Residence can also be purchased at valuation if desired.

For particulars and appointments to view, apply: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

WEST WORTHING

Occupying a picked position in the premier residential district of the town, close bus route. Half mile off sea. Magnificent views to South Downs.

**LUXURIOUSLY APPOINTED MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**

Four bedrooms (h. and c.), well-fitted bathroom, balcony, delightful lounge, oak-panelled dining room, cloakroom, labour-saving kitchen, oak flooring and oak flush-panelled doors throughout. Beautifully oak-panelled staircase.

Main services. Central heating. Large garage. Well laid out garden with terrace, paved forecourt, lawn and flower beds.

TO BE SOLD WITH POSSESSION IN THREE MONTHS

Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel. 6120.

SUSSEX COAST

Pleasantly situated in secluded position on high ground, enjoying the beauty of a rural area, yet only 2 miles from the town and sea.

**AN IMPOSING FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE**

with views to the South Downs and sea, and approached by a carriage drive.

Six bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, maid's room and kitchen. Central heating. Main electricity, gas and water. Garage. Greenhouse and bottling sheds. Well-maintained grounds with productive kitchen garden extending to about 2½ ACRES.

**PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD
VACANT POSSESSION**

Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel. 6120.

SELSLEY, SUSSEX

Delightfully situated within few minutes' walk of sea, local shops and omnibus route. Chichester about 8 miles distant. Close to well-known sailing centre of Itchenor.

**CHARMING MODERN FREEHOLD COTTAGE STYLE RESIDENCE**

Brick built with thatched roof. Parquet-floored lounge (12 ft. 9 in. x 15 ft.), dining room with radiator, study, 3 bedrooms, bathroom, separate w.c., excellent kitchen with all conveniences. All main services. Detached garage. Pleasant well-maintained garden with fruit trees.

**VACANT POSSESSION
PRICE £5,500 FREEHOLD**

For further particulars apply: Fox & Sons, 41, Chapel Road, Worthing. Tel. 6120.

SWANAGE, DORSET

Occupying a beautiful position commanding glorious views over the bay and surrounding country.

A CHARMING SMALL RESIDENCE SOUNDLY CONSTRUCTED AND IN EXCELLENT CONDITION THROUGHOUT

For further particulars and order to view, apply Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

OCCUPYING A DELIGHTFUL SITUATION ON THE SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

Commanding uninterrupted views of the Needles, Isle of Wight and the Solent.

A CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

Pleasant gardens and grounds with lawns, flower borders, large productive kitchen garden with ornamental trees and shrubs, the whole covering an area of about

**ONE ACRE. REDUCED PRICE £8,750 FREEHOLD
VACANT POSSESSION**

Personally inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents: Fox & Sons, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Bournemouth 6300
(5 lines)

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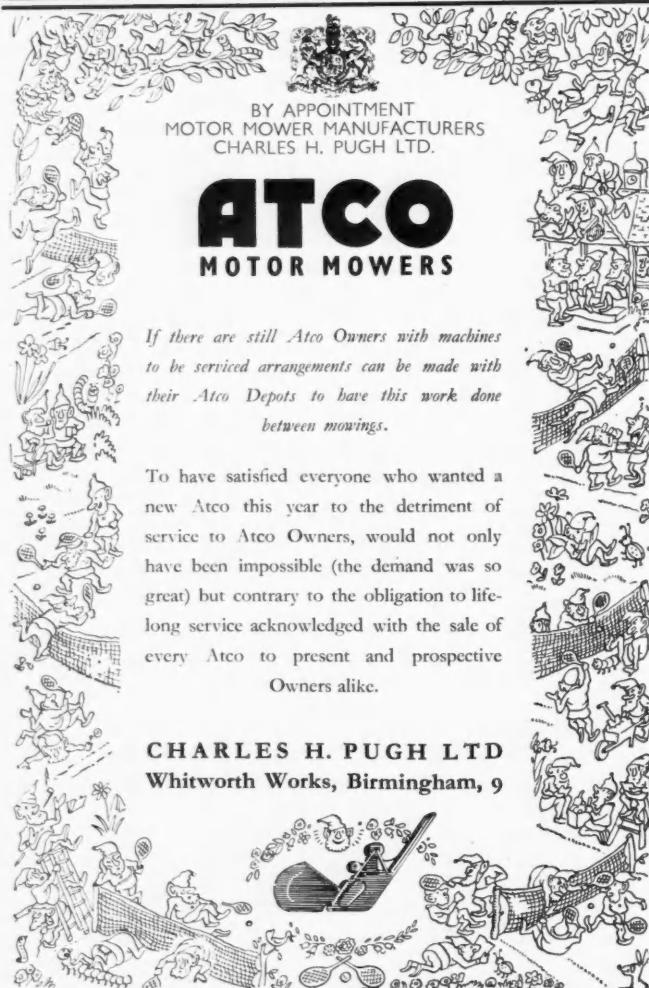
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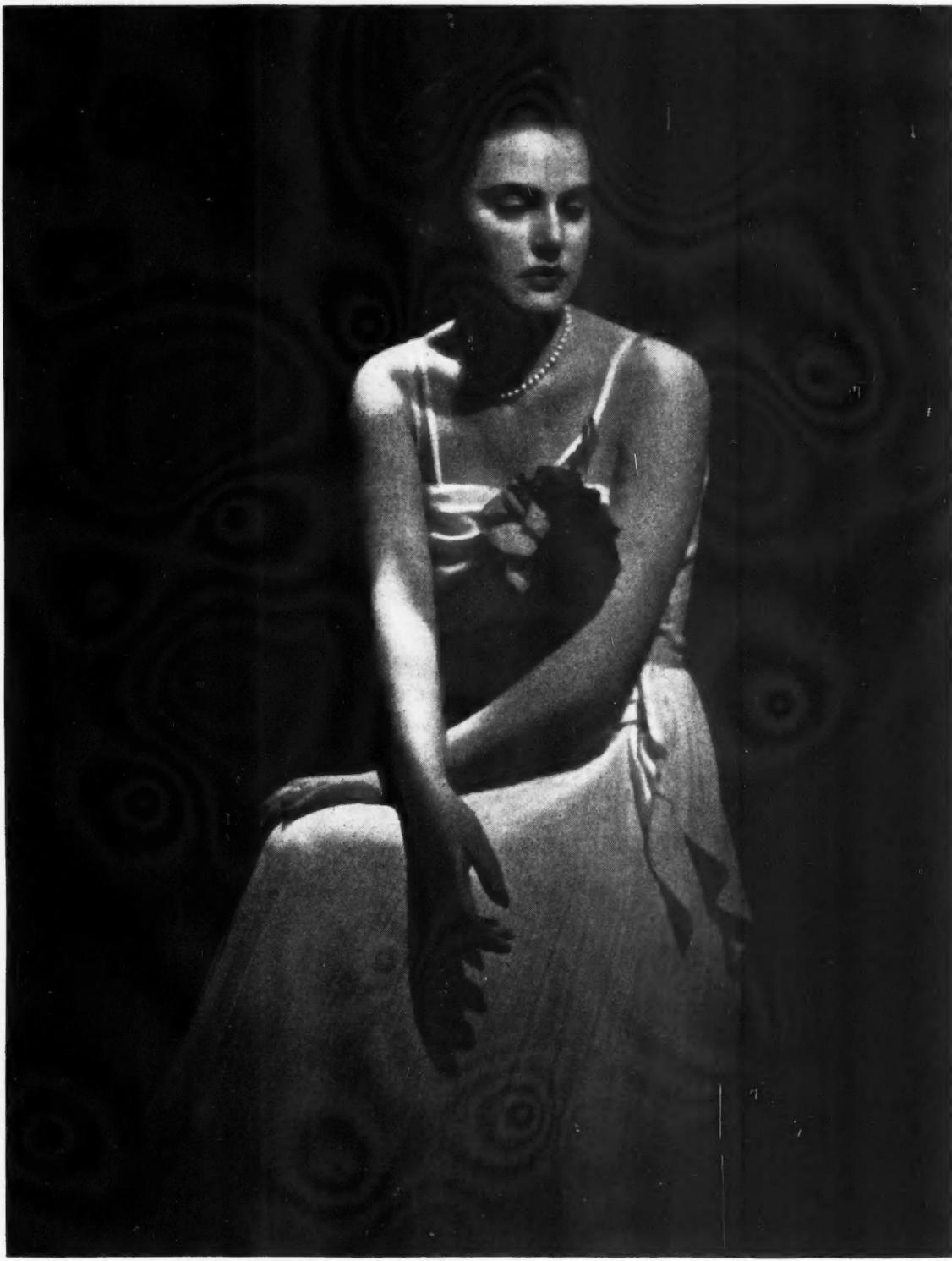


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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2638

AUGUST 8, 1947



Harlip

MISS EILA JESSEL

Miss Eila Jessel is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jessel, of Whites House, Goudhurst, Kent, and a niece of Sir George Jessel

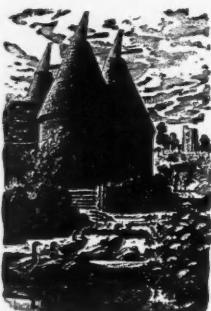
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SAVING THE COAST

THE publication at this time of year of the National Parks Committee's Report, with its recommendations for maintaining and making generally available this country's resources of open country and of rural recreation, is bound to lure one's thoughts to that bourne of the urban holiday-maker in summer—the coast. The essence of a National Park is that it shall be a continuous and self-contained tract of country, and—short of making the whole island a National Park—obviously no workable plan could be contrived whereby the precious strip of verge—cliff, beach, embankment, sand-dune and shingle—which everywhere encircles us was brought under a single local control. But there are two things which obviously can be done. First, as much coastline as possible can be included in the National Parks selected. This will give long stretches of the coast the same measure of protection which extend to their National Park hinterland. Second, as many tracts of the remaining coast as possible can be "designated," according to the plan suggested by the National Parks Committee, as "Conservation Areas," which means that they, too, will be given special measures of protection.

So far so good; though there is obviously bound to be much conflict of opinion both locally and nationally as to the way in which the coastal verge should be treated. The National Parks Committee, in formulating their plans for the treatment of areas which provide both scenic beauty and opportunities for open-air enjoyment, naturally turned with particular interest to the coastline, with its infinite variation of beauty and changing mood. But the desire for enjoying these admirable things has played a preponderant part in creating the very evils of shallow coastal development which now must be checked by special measures of planning protection. There is also to be considered in this connection that very large section of the population whose tastes, to quote the Report, "are for gregarious holiday-making and urban gaiety." Here a very careful policy of judicious segregation appears to be necessary if constant repetitions of the havoc already caused by Peacehavens and holiday camps is to be avoided. The National Parks Committee actually refer to the possibility of a "coastal path by cliff, bay, dune, beach and estuary round the whole of England and Wales," but, perhaps wisely, leave this question for the moment to the Footpaths and Access Special Committee set up in July, 1946, whose report it expects to see completed within three weeks. It further suggests the setting up of a Coastal Planning Advisory Committee which would be able to take a comprehensive view of all such questions.

Of the twelve National Parks now selected, seven contain considerable stretches of coast-

line, and those of Exmoor and the North Yorkshire moors each have coastal frontages of over 25 miles. It will no doubt be asked why the proposed Cornish Coast Park has been abandoned in spite of its scenic quality and recreational value. The difficulties are largely administrative. The area defined consists of a narrow and discontinuous strip. The Pembrokeshire coast, on the other hand, is more compact, it contains substantial inland areas, and is relatively little developed. Here, however, we come back to the threat that menaces so much of our loveliest coastline elsewhere. The Castle Martin training area acquired by the War Office in the face of intense local indignation in 1939 is one of its most attractive parts. Large areas of the Prescelly Mountains are wanted for demolition practice, and it is proposed to establish various

to production. More and better farm cottages are needed to house more British workers. We are all sorry for the Poles, Ukrainians, Estonians, Lithuanians and Latvians who are now taking farm jobs in this country, but they will never replace the young British workers who, for lack of housing amenities, are turning away from agriculture. Then, if agriculture is to help the country by saving more dollars, farmers must be given a much clearer line about the supplies of feeding-stuffs and the prospect of restoring pig and poultry production. There is also a serious obstacle to full production in the difficulties all farmers are finding in getting spare parts and tyres to keep their tractors and implements in uninterrupted work. In the matter of farm produce prices, should we now spend sterling more freely in incentives to full production at home in order to save dollars? The Minister of Agriculture is a full member of the Cabinet and he should now be working most closely with the Chancellor to meet agriculture's essential requirements and give them the highest priority. Otherwise the phrase about British agriculture being the greatest dollar-saver is meaningless and we shall see no greater output from our farms next year.

WHAT IS BAD LIGHT?

THE umpire's ruling in the Fourth Test at Leeds that the light was at times not good enough for fast bowling to be played, and therefore that the bowler must be changed, illustrates a strange new principle in cricket. Chester, our most distinguished umpire, was acting on the special instructions applying to first-class cricket, which make umpires the sole judges of the fitness of the light, while forbidding appeals by players to discontinue play on the score of bad light. On this occasion neither captain raised any objection, but, as Alan Melville has remarked since, an awkward situation might well arise on some future occasion. A captain might be unable to put on a particular bowler for a whole day, or be compelled to take off two fast bowlers at a critical juncture—because, in the umpire's estimation, the light was not good enough. Without questioning the accuracy or impartiality of umpires in general or particular, it does appear essential for some means to be found for defining bad light mechanically, if only to forestall possible unpleasantness in future. No mortal is infallible. A possible solution is for umpires to be provided with an automatic device similar to the photo-electric cell exposure metre used by photographers, and for the M.C.C. to make a rule that when it reads below a certain figure the game should be suspended. It is bad enough to place the onus on the umpire of deciding what is bad light. It is worse to expect him to define in addition what is a fast ball.

THE NEW TOWNS

IN the recent Memorandum on the Greater London Plan a list was given of certain towns whose population it was proposed to increase for the relief of London. Bracknell, which lies between Windsor and Reading, is one of these, and the New Town discussions which are now taking place are likely to be prolonged in view of the present value of the town as a residential area. The extension of population to 25,000 was originally to some extent an alternative to the New Town site proposed at White Waltham, but abandoned owing to the agricultural value of the land. Meanwhile, the development of Stevenage has started—immediately after the decision of the House of Lords dismissing the appeal of objectors to the Designation Order. The present plan is approved for the erection of 100 aluminium prefabricated houses for workers this year, and in 1948 400 prefabricated houses with 200 permanent flats and 200 permanent houses. It will be two or three years before any real development is likely to be seen, but Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, who is chairman of the Development Corporation, promises the finest by-pass in the country as a diversion of the Great North Road. Space in the industrial zone of the town is to be allocated so as to provide a balance of light, medium and heavy industries such that should a slump occur in one industry the whole town will not be affected.

BUILDING INCENTIVES

SINCE the Labour Party held its annual meeting and Mr. Bevan urged the building operatives to make their work a shining example of co-operative effort in the cause of municipal socialism, the scene has been transformed. Though the Minister now admits that the output of building labour is not as high as we are entitled to expect, that is no reflection on the building operatives. "It is," he says, "merely a general reflection on human nature because it appears to be a fundamental trait of all of us that we do not do our best work under sustained ideological inspiration. We have to have some material reward." As a result of this return to realism the Government have decided to amend the legislation which has prevented a system of incentives or payment by results being adopted in the building industry, the Minister of Labour has put forward a scheme for incentive payments and the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives have recommended its acceptance. A great deal now depends on the alleged shortages of materials. According to Mr. Bevan, these are largely imaginary. If the brick-building force laid bricks at the same rate as before the war, they would be short of bricks. As it is, "there are stacks of bricks all round London." If this is so and timber is, as Mr. Bevan stated, now coming in, the next few months may show a real acceleration in the output of houses.

OBSTACLES TO PRODUCTION

IS British agriculture, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer calls our greatest dollar-saver, being allowed to produce to capacity? It is near the mark to say that the output of food from our fields has fallen by one-fifth since 1945. A difficult harvest last year and hard weather in the winter carry part of the blame, but every farmer in the country will admit freely that he and his fellows have lost a good deal of the zest which gave the country a record food output in 1944 and 1945. The county executive committees are sitting back. They know that it would be futile to plaster every farmer with cropping directions, but they do not seem yet to have had the courage to tell the Minister of Agriculture (or perhaps he has not invited them to do so) what could be done to give a fresh impetus



R. W. Baker

BOREDALE, WESTMORLAND. Boredale is part of the Martindale Common area of the Lake District, the proposed requisitioning of which by the War Office has aroused widespread opposition.

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

A CORRESPONDENT has written to tell me that on a recent visit of his to the New Forest an aged smallholder informed him that, if one hung an adder over a fire, a pair of small embryo legs would drop out of the body. He asks me if this is true, and I can only apologise that such stories are told by New Foresters to "foreigners." It is just possible that this might happen with a slow-worm, if the cooking operation were carried out carefully, since this small reptile, which was a lizard way back in the dim past, has a pair of rudimentary legs attached to its spine.

* * *

MY correspondent also asks what are the three British snakes, since he is never very certain whether the smooth snake is not merely another name for the slow-worm. I am afraid I cannot tell him much about the smooth snake, for I have never yet had the good fortune to meet with this rare reptile, though I have spent much of my time in England in two of its recognised haunts, the heaths of east Dorset and the New Forest; but the smooth snake, of course, is a distinct species, and also a true snake. The slow-worm, on the other hand, does not really look very much like a snake, and its eyes are not round, but almond-shaped, with a languorous glitter in them suggestive of an American film star.

The other snakes, as most COUNTRY LIFE readers know, are the viper, or adder, which seldom exceeds 18 inches in length, and the common grass snake, which has a far more *svelte* figure than an adder and occasionally attains a length of 5 feet. I have one that frequents a small spring in the poultry run and appears to be approximately that length, and I am beginning to wonder if, like his Eastern relations, he is fond of an egg diet, since my hens seem to have "gone off the lay" in a

marked fashion during the last week or so. I have given strict instructions that, despite my suspicions, he is to be respected, but I feel sure that sooner or later someone will come in with an "enormous adder" draped on a stick. I have never been able to understand how this mistake is always occurring, since the grass snake's bright yellow collar is so very distinctive and his plain greenish-grey back is entirely different from the well defined black zig-zag of the viper.

* * *

I HAVE just been reminded of the extent to which the colouring of the viper, or adder, varies, and the reason why until recently there were considered to be two distinct species in this country, the common and the red. The majority of adders I see in this part of the world are pale silvery-green with ink-black markings down the back and on the head, but the one on which I nearly trod ten minutes ago in the middle of the garden path was a bright gingery red all over, and the markings that are usually black were a dark rust colour. It is most difficult to believe that these two adders were of the same variety, but the red type is, of course, merely the female of the species.

The queerest viper that I have met is the very small horned type that is common in all the Egyptian deserts. The variety is remarkable because its progress is entirely different from that of any other type of snake, inasmuch as it moves by lifting its coils laterally. For this reason the Beduin, who always has the right name for everything, calls it *Abu Genabiya* (the Father of Going Sideways). It is a particularly

unpleasant little reptile, since it moves at dark into the haunts of men, such as tents and bivouacs, and bites instantly if disturbed, and the poison from its fangs is quite sufficient to cause death unless immediate treatment is forthcoming.

* * *

ONE of my complaints against the brown trout of our southern chalk-streams is that in the summer-time, if he dines at all, he does so very late in the evening; but when I go north to cope with his cousin, the sea trout, in Scotland, I find usually that the situation is even more inconvenient, for this fish on his return from the sea usually keeps shocking hours. There is a school of thought that holds that there is only one species of trout, and that the *ferox*, the gilaroo and even the sea trout are merely variations of *salmo fario*. If this is so, I can only conclude that the dissolute habits of the sea or white trout are the result of his having gone to sea in his youth, for I recall that the Victorian view was that "going to sea" was deplorable in every way, since it caused a most unsettling, not to say dissolute, effect on the character for ever after.

* * *

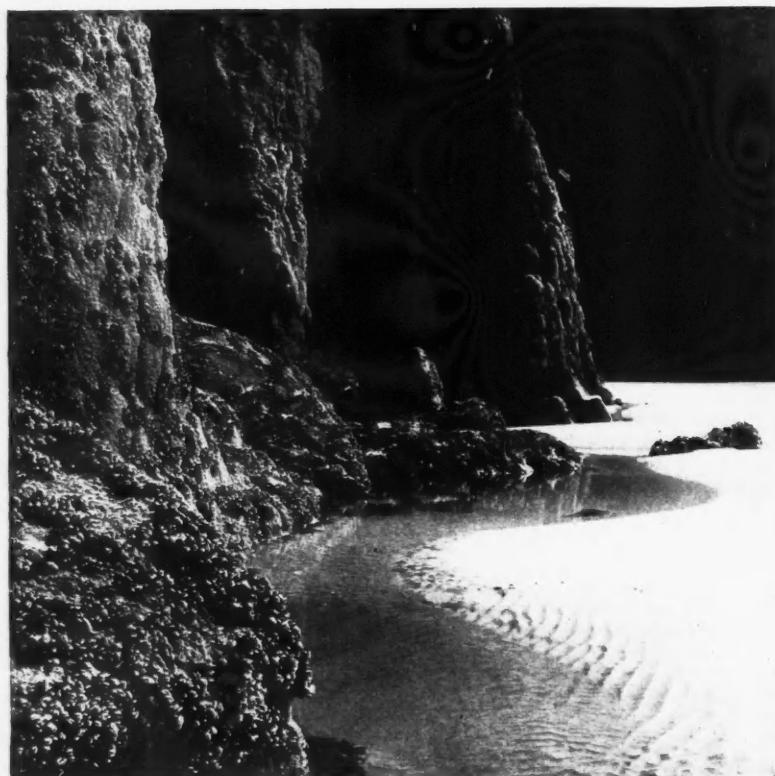
THE sea trout is a most elusive and temperamental fish, and the rules that govern his behaviour on one river do not apply to the next even if it is situated only a few miles up the coast. In the Hampshire Avon and other streams in the south, for instance, we experience a mysterious run of very heavy fish in the late summer, which may be written off as uncatchable. Again and again I have spent an hour or more at a stretch putting every reasonable fly in my box over half a dozen or so six-pounders lying in a weir pool without the slightest response—not even the flicker of a fin—and it is most damaging to one's *amour propre* to be ignored in this fashion.

LIFE BETWEEN THE TIDES

By L. HUGH NEWMAN



1.—THE THREE-MILE SWEEP OF RHOSILI BEACH, SOUTH WALES. (Left) 2.—“SAND-STREWN CAVERNS, COOL AND DEEP”



WHEREVER we live in Britain, the sea is never very far away. Some of us have never seen it, but we always feel its influence. And when we grumble about the weather, or occasionally praise it, we seldom stop to think it is the sea that provides us with this ever topical subject for conversation and speculation.

There is a special quality about an island. We get the great contrasts denied to people on a large continent. We know both the ever-moving, restless and unpredictable sea and the unchanging timeless hills and valleys with the feeling of security they give. And between the two, in the region where land and water meet, there lies a magic country whose spell few of us can resist. Call it what you will—the coast, the seaside, the shores of Great Britain—it is round us like a girdle, infinitely varied and patterned, constantly changing, wave-lashed, tide-washed, wind-swept and abundantly rich in a life of its own.

The seaside represented by the holiday town and the amusements of pier and promenade may draw the crowds, but it is the grandeur and the beauty of the lonely coast that appeal to the nature-lover. The photographs that illustrate this article were taken on Rhossili beach in South Wales, and show the sea-shore unspoilt by man's improvements and amenities and, in essentials, the same as it has been through the centuries.

The slate and shale of the South Wales coast give it character, just as the granite of Cornwall and the chalk of Kent are typical of their areas. The deep cracks and fissures in these rocks shelter myriads of shells and mussels that find the exposed rock surface too battered and wave-lashed for their liking. Worms and tiny crustaceans, and even insects and certain mites, make their home in crevices like these, and there is still much to learn about their way of life.

The common and apparently immobile limpet is such

a familiar creature of the seaside that we seldom trouble to take much notice of it. And yet there are many interesting things about the limpet, not least the remarkable way in which it has adapted itself to a life in the breakers. It is essentially a creature of the tidal region and when, at low tide, it is exposed to air and drying winds, it stays without moving in the spot it has chosen. This "homestead" is selected with some care, and the shady sides of rocks or sheltered cracks are favourite places. To "cling like a limpet" means that a pressure of thirty pounds or more is needed before the creature is dislodged, and even then slow pressure is useless. It is the sudden sharp tap that does the trick, catching the limpet off its guard, as it were.

For a long time it was believed that the limpet never moved at all, but later investigations have shown that in darkness and at high tide limpets move a considerable distance from their accustomed places. These foraging expeditions are always made along a circular route, bending to the left, so that when hunger is satisfied and the tide goes down again, the limpet finds itself back in its old place. This is known as "the homing" of the limpets, and only if the rock has been very much chipped and battered do they fail to find the exact spot from which they set out. The ordinary large limpet is *Patella vulgata*. A smaller



3.—"SO DIES A WAVE ALONG THE SHORE"



4.—WEED-DRAPE ROCKS AT THE MOUTH OF A CAVE, RHOSSILI

variety, *Patella pellucida*, with an almost transparent shell decorated with iridescent blue-green lines, lives, not on the rocks, but on the leaves of the broad oar-weeds.

The coat-of-mail shells attach themselves to the rocks rather like limpets, but they move about more, and their oblong shells are built up of eight overlapping and mobile plates. They are rather reminiscent of wood-lice and when dislodged and disturbed roll up into a ball. Their most usual colour is greenish-grey, but you can find specimens that are orange, red and even whitish-yellow.

Mussels, too, are capable of holding fast to the rocks in the wildest weather. Once they find a place to their liking, they attach themselves by extremely tough threads, known as byssus, and only cutting or very rough tearing will dislodge them.

The barnacles, however, cannot move at all. Firmly cemented down in their permanent places, they encrust the rocks everywhere and help to give one a foothold in slippery places.

The top shells, and winkle-trap shells, with

their regular spirals and pretty colouring, are some of the most attractive creatures on the shore. The auger shells, which sometimes measure as much as two and a half inches in length, are found chiefly among the seaweed just off shore. The rough winkle (*Littorina rufa*) and the common winkle (*Littorina tenebrosa*) are to be found on every beach. They live quite high up on the shore, and exposure to air does not seem to inconvenience them in any way. It may even be necessary to their well-being. They both feed on seaweed, particularly on the bladder wrack. The female of the rough winkle retains her eggs until they hatch, so that her shell is far bigger than that of the male. In the common winkle the sexes are the same size, since the eggs are deposited in masses on rocks or on weeds.

The most active of the small sea-shore shells are the dog whelks. They are carnivores and great scavengers, which help to keep the tidal reaches of the beach free from dead creatures washed up by the waves. With the sharp points of their own hard shells they bore neat round holes through the shells of mussels and cockles and even attack starfish and extract their vital organs with their strong, flexible snouts.



5.—AN ORANGE STARFISH IN A SHALLOW POOL

Starfish in their turn attack other creatures. Small fish, mussels, crabs, oysters are all overpowered and devoured. The mouth of a starfish is situated on the underside of the body and is too small for the prey to be swallowed in the usual way. Instead, the stomach is pushed out and envelops and digests the victim. A starfish moves along the bottom of a pool at a pace of a couple of inches a minute. Beneath each arm one can see the motion of hundreds of tiny feet, each one a small hollow tube filled with liquid and with a suction disc at its tip. One of the five arms seems to be the leading member, and if you turn a starfish round it will gradually work back again, so that it is walking in the same direction as before with the same limb forward. Too much disturbance or rough handling will make the creature part with one or more of its arms, but a starfish has the power to replace missing limbs at short notice.

The anemones are perhaps the loveliest and most fascinating of all the seaside fauna. When the tide is out they seem mere gelatinous bulbs, dull red or brown or greenish, and cling firmly to the rocks. But in the clear pools, or when the water rises again, they are beautifully alive and flower-like, with their "petals," moving and sensitive, stretching out in all directions and flinching back instantly at a touch of the finger. Science has taught us the facts; we know that this creature is a member of the animal kingdom. Yet our eyes and our imaginations tell us that it is a flower, a living flower, a mysterious ocean plant, opening and closing to the rhythm of the tide.



6.—ROCKS SUBMERGED AT HIGH WATER BUT INHOSPITABLE TO LIFE



7.—CREATURES OF THE TIDE-LINE

The photographs are by Björn Soldan

TRAVELLING BEE-HIVES

By K. M. MCCALL

A NEW technique of honey-gathering has been in practice for some years in Australia. The modern honey-bee in Australia goes out foraging in the back of a motor-lorry. As a rule three-ton lorries are used and two are the usual number in each outfit. One pulls the extracting van, a solidly built, electrically welded room twelve feet by seven, mounted on a two-wheel chassis. The men's living-quarters, a streamlined caravan, is drawn by a lighter truck.

Each wagon carries eighty colonies of bees, made up to "working strength"—that is, the equivalent of two full-depth supers and an ideal super full of bees and brood per colony. A medium sized "convoy" contains about seven hundred colonies.

These convoys travel up and down country for twelve months at a spell, following the "flow." Occasionally a convoy may have to cross a State border, so the apiarist is generally a member of the Beekeepers' Associations of neighbouring States as well as of his own, thus enabling him to work at will wherever he goes.

Science is making its contribution towards the new industry. The Australian Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.) is engaged on experiments for determining the starch content of nectar-bearing trees long before the flow actually begins. It is on this starch content that everything depends. Only too often bee-keepers have travelled hundreds of miles to a promising district, seen the buds break and the trees turn white with bloom, and scarcely a bee has left its hive, so little nectar has there been in the forest. Now, thanks to the C.S.I.R., the migratory apiarists can be saved much trouble, time and disappointment.

Experiments are not conclusive, but the bee-men can apply a simple and fairly efficient test. A chisel-width piece of bark is removed from a selected tree. Then a small hole is drilled into the sapwood, and the shavings are caught in a small receptacle. On the shavings is dropped a mixture of one part of iodine to four parts of water. If the shavings turn a rich blue-black, it is indicative of strong starch content, which, in turn, ensures nectar content.

But the migratory bee-men have an older and very practical way of knowing how the trees are yielding. Reaching a honey-yielding area, they halt at a roadside bee stand, knock off the lid and note the condition of the hive within. It is an unwritten law that a man must leave a hive as he finds it, and if this simple rule is observed no real apiarist minds the liberty taken with his colony.

The eucalypt flow is regarded as the principal flow of the year, and on it the bee-men depend for their livelihood. Everything, however, even the humble thistle, yields its quota of nectar. The flow seems to run in a more or less regular cycle through the years, and the average apiarist has his bad seasons as well as his bumper ones.

Working on a eucalypt flow, some years ago, Mr. Tarlton Rayment, Australian naturalist and an authority on bees, produced 54 tons of honey from 200 colonies—an average of eleven 60-lb. tins per colony. And individual colony yields have been known to exceed this.

In parts of southern Queensland, as few as nineteen colonies of bees can "work" in a radius of three miles, but New South Wales, realising that a good forest cannot easily be overstocked, makes the working radius one mile only. The New South Wales Government also prohibits the practice of "open-air" extracting, whereby a diseased apiary can infect every hive within bee-flight range. If nectar is scarce, robber bees invade the exposed combs and carry the diseased spores home to their own hives.

Let us accompany a convoy across 300 miles of bush to a tiny beach on the northern coast of New South Wales. After a full day's travel on rough outback roads, past scattered farm-houses and sleepy townships, we cross the Pacific Highway and soon we are in sight and sound of the Pacific surf. Reaching our new "stand," in the heart of heath and honeysuckle country, we unload the colonies and carry them to the new site. They are set out in orderly rows, a few feet apart. We leave the natural scrub as it is; it will aid the bees, returning laden with nectar, to locate their hives in the strange surroundings. When the hives are all in place, the entrances are removed, and the bees take wing in a swarm. Circling in ever-increasing spirals, they somehow get their bearings in the way that pigeons do; then they



Australia House

THE TYPE OF COUNTRY IN WHICH THE BEES ARE RELEASED

disappear among the trees. We may expect to see the first bees returning in half an hour or so.

The pollen trees here are chiefly banksias—big, heavy-foliaged trees, with gnarled, twisted branches, their dark foliage festooned with flowers. Flashing in and out among the branches are the gaudily coloured wings and plumage of the "honey-eaters"—the "leather-heads," with their laughing chatter; and the small green parrots, squeaking and screeching in their shrill, strident voices. These gorgeously apparelled birds are a sure sign that there is an abundance of nectar.

Before leaving this site to visit distant ones, the bee-men set out their "nukes" in preparation for the rearing of the spring queens. "Nukes" is the name given to a hive of bees working three or four frames of brood. Cells will be grafted, and in a few weeks there will be new, vigorous queens to replace the old, tired queens which were young two or three seasons ago.

In a month or two—depending on the weather and the flow—the bee-men return and set up the extractor. By August, the hives are full of honey, and the extractor begins work. Its single room has masonite walls four feet high, with an additional height, when raised by an hydraulic hoist, of three feet of wire gauze. The equipment consists of a twelve-frame semi-radial extractor, a capping reducer with a capacity of 600 lb. of honey, a steam coil to

heat the extractor, and a honey pump. A 24-gallon petrol drum, with a flue pipe running through its centre, provides steam for the uncapping knife and the extractor coil. The capacity of the extractor depends on the condition of the combs and the operator's ability. A good operator and his "off sider" (assistant) can put out about sixty 60-lb. tins of honey in a day.

When the parrots and "leather-heads" move on and the blossoms are brown and withered, it is time for the bees to seek a new stand. This time we take them north, towards the Queensland border, where the farmlands are white with clover. The clover belts will keep the bees busy with choice pollen and nectar until the end of October, the Australian spring. Then the extracting room is pumped up again and the work of the human members of this colony recommences. Each colony gives a tin of honey. One thousand pounds' worth of honey comes from 600 colonies in six weeks!

Then the clover fields turn brown, and once more the bees travel by road, to the eastern slopes of the Great Dividing Range this time, where they will feed on the grey and red iron-bark, the eucalyptus trees and the incomparable yellow-box.

By April the eucalypts are finished. Maybe our friends will be off now to a stand of stringybark across the Queensland border, or perhaps to a heath on the southern coast.

COACHING INN CLOCKS

By R. W. SYMONDS

House of Commons. June 30, 1797.

Mr. Pitt. There was an object of taxation which had frequently been proposed which was in a great degree an article of ornament and luxury and it was probable the House anticipated him. He meant watches and clocks. The great difficulty in this was to devise a mode for its certain and regular collection, but that he supposed might be done in nearly the same manner as the Hair Powder Duty. It was certainly a Tax which did not bear at all upon the poorer order of people and the amount would be so low that no-one could be supposed to find any difficulty or have any aversion to its payment. What he proposed was a duty of 2/6 annually on all persons wearing silver or metal watches; and 10/- per annum on such as wore gold ones. The proportion would be found exceedingly moderate considering the disparity between the circumstances of those who wore gold watches and those who wore watches of another kind. . . . Added to this, he would propose a duty of 5/- per annum on every clock except such as are used in cottages, etc. . . .

Mr. Sheridan. . . . proceeded to express his disapprobation of the tax on Watches and Clocks. . . . It was a sufficient hardship upon fathers of families to be obliged to answer for the number of his servants who wore hair powder, but much more difficult would it be for him to be answerable for such family servants at least that had watches as they did not wear them in a very conspicuous or ostentatious manner, or indeed in a quarter that was with any regularity open to inspection. He opposed this tax because of the difficulty of collecting it, the uncertainty of its amount and the encouragement it offered to contemptible sets of spies and informers.—*The Oracle Public Advertiser, July 1, 1797.*

THE tax on watches and clocks was said to have created considerable distress to the watch- and clock-makers, both in London and in the provinces. The London Clockmakers' Company, supported by petitions from the manufacturing centres of the watch and clock trade—Coventry, Bristol, Leicester, Prescot, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, Derby, Edinburgh—made a strong protest to Parliament, which resulted in a Committee being appointed to investigate and report on the effects of the new taxation on the watch- and clock-maker's trades. Evidence was produced by the Company which showed that during the first six months after the passing of the Act, the number of gold watch-cases hallmarked was 1,560, whereas in the previous six months it had been 3,301. Also silver cases showed during the same periods a considerable drop in production—74,319 after the tax, against 93,476 before. The findings of the Committee resulted in the Act being repealed in March of the following year.

A belief has grown up that the tax on watches and clocks caused many people to put by their watches and store their clocks, and because of this economy on the part of the public there arose an urgent need for a means by which people could tell the time. This shortage of time-keepers, it is said, caused the clock-makers to make a very large number of large mural clocks, which have since become known as "Act of Parliament" clocks, for use in semi-

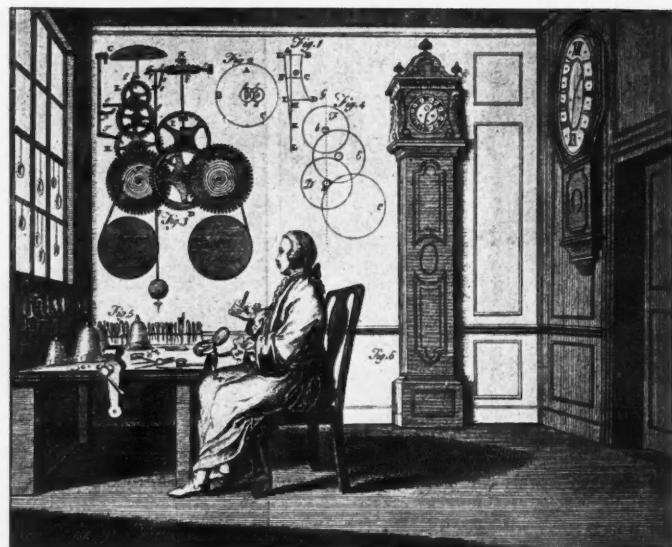
public places—inns, coffee- and eating-houses and places of entertainment.

No contemporary evidence, however, can be found in support of this theory. Moreover, the Act was in force for too short a period for a large production of clocks to get under way; and there must have already been a considerable number of mural clocks in public places long before the Act came in.

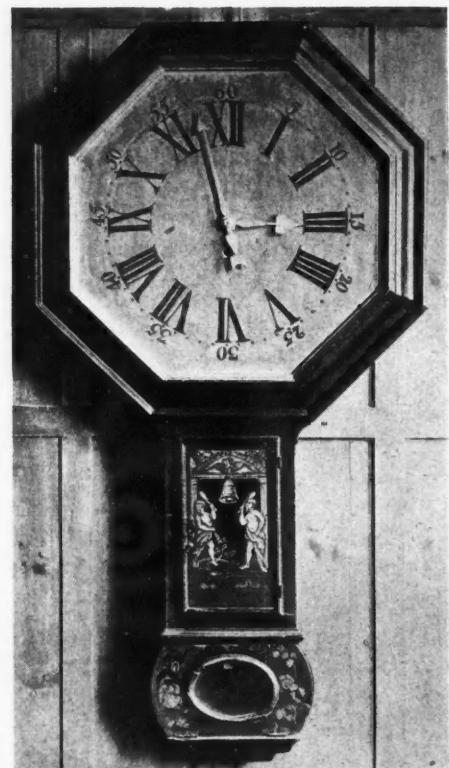
The pre-Act public clock was of a particular type. It was weight-driven, regulated by a long seconds pendulum and it had a short trunk with a door fitted below the large dial. It was a timepiece, for it had no striking train and it usually went for a period of not less than eight days, and sometimes for a fortnight; for the duration of going was controlled by the length of drop of the weight. In order to obtain an eight-day clock with a short drop, an intermediate wheel and pinion between the barrel and centre pinion was added (Fig. 7). Such a train, with the drop of a grandfather clock, would go for a month, but in a mural clock, with a much shorter drop, it meant a duration usually of eight days. It should be realised that in this type of mural clock the drop of the weight took place behind the dial as well as in the trunk.

These mural weight-driven clocks have survived in considerable numbers, and the earliest examples do not appear to be earlier than 1740. They were fitted in black japanned cases with gold decorations, usually in the Chinese taste. The dials were black with gold hour numerals and gold hands. The japanning was also executed in dark green or blue, but the black ground was the most usual. Judging by the design of extant mural japanned clocks, they must have been popular up to the end of the 18th century, when examples with mahogany-veneered cases began to take their place.

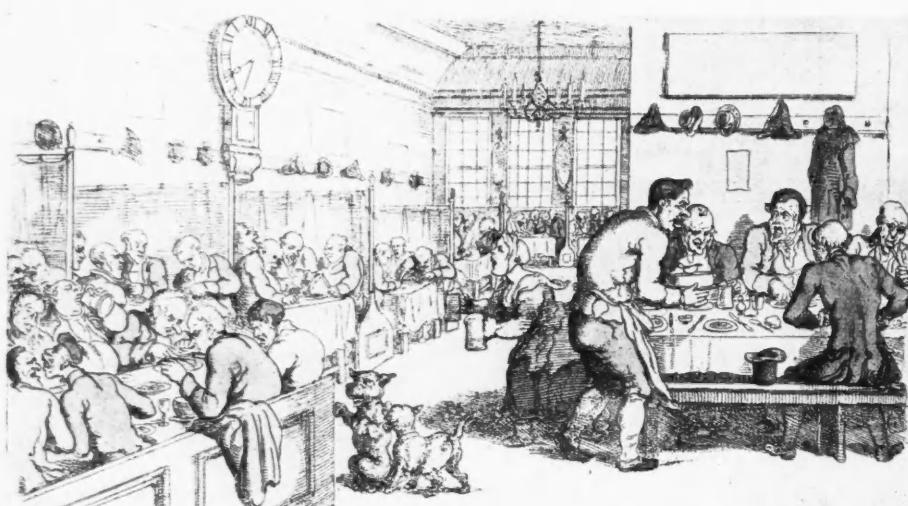
For what purpose were these mural clocks with japanned case and large dial made? In my opinion they were designed primarily for coaching inns, where it was essential to know the time for the coming and going of the stage coaches. The new inn clocks were a part of the improved coaching system, resulting from the



1.—A CLOCK-MAKER AT HIS BENCH. From a print from the *Universal Magazine* dated 1748. The mural clock with octagonal dial shows the popular type at this period



2.—THE EARLIEST TYPE OF COACHING INN CLOCK WITH OCTAGONAL DIAL AND JAPANNED CASE. Circa 1740

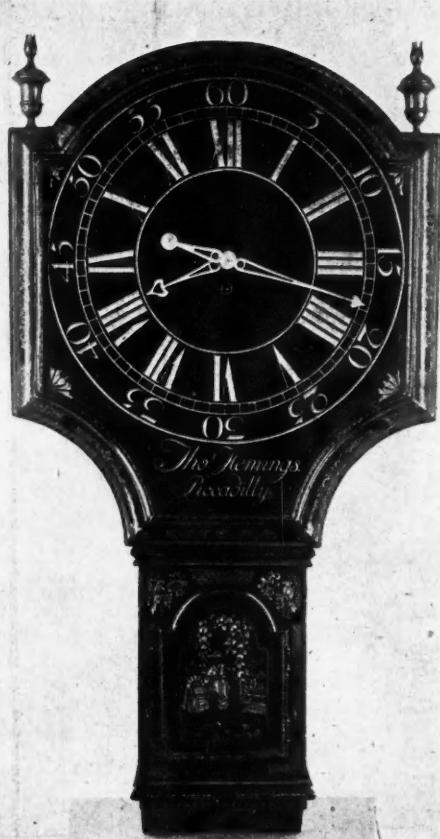


2.—COFFEE-HOUSE SCENE BY ROWLANDSON SHOWING LARGE WALL CLOCK

better roads and speedier transport, which in turn were brought about by the demands of an increasing manufacture and improving trade then taking place in the country. For England, in the middle years of the 18th century, was preparing for the Industrial Age. Apart from being the clock of the coaching inns, it was also found suitable for use in coffee- and eating-houses (Fig. 2) and in places of entertainment.

It should be remembered that the inn clock showed local time, not "London Time." Therefore, the traveller on a stage coach to the west of England would find that at the various towns—Basingstoke, Andover, Salisbury, Dorchester, Bridport—the time registered by the inn clocks at the end of each stage was an increasing number of minutes later than London time, and so, on the coach's arrival at Exeter, the time was nearly fifteen minutes later than in London.

The difference in local time registered by



COACHING INN CLOCKS IN BLACK AND GOLD JAPANNED CASES FROM THE COLLECTION OF MR. RICHMOND TEMPLE

(Left) 4.—With large broken arch dial by Thomas Hemings, Piccadilly, circa 1765

(Right) 5.—With banjo-shaped trunk by Charles Cabrier. Circa 1780

the inn clocks along the route was of little account; for coach time was not reckoned in minutes, but in parts of an hour. It was essential, however, for the proper running of the coaches that the inn clocks should register correct local time. Many of them must have failed to do this, for it must be remembered that the 18th century was an age in which people set their watches and clocks by the sun dial and the equation table.

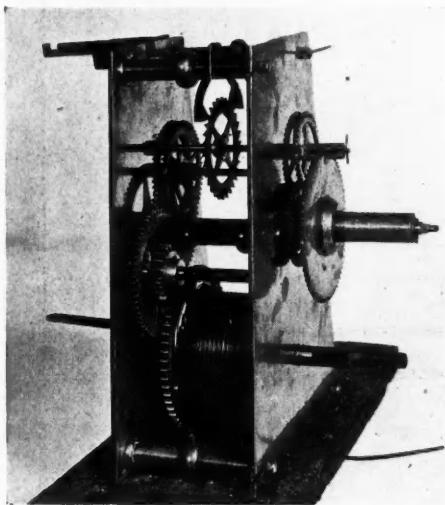
An innovation of the early 19th century was that some coaches carried watches which, although set to London time, helped the coachman in keeping time on his journey and also in checking the local time by the inn

clock. Such watches were fitted into locked cases so that they could not be altered.

After the advent of the railways in the second quarter of the 19th century, time was standardised throughout the various railway systems then working: Greenwich or "London Time" becoming the standard. This was because the departure and arrival of trains meant a very much more complicated and accurate time-table than was necessary with coaches, and in order to avoid confusion an adoption of a standard time system became essential. Therefore, at first the railway station had "London Time" (in a London and South Western time-table of 1840, of trains from Nine Elms to Basingstoke, a footnote intimates, "London Time will be observed") and the coaching inn local time. When the railway system was incomplete, passengers and the mail went partly by rail and partly by coach. For instance, in 1840 passengers to Exeter travelled, if they chose, by railway to Basingstoke, where they picked up the London-Exeter coach. The use of the coach watch must have been invaluable in synchronising railway and local time. An example of a coach watch, which unfortunately has lost its wooden case, is illustrated in Fig. 8. On the dial is written: Edwd. Sherman & Co. The Exeter Subscription. No. 13. 70 hours. Bull and Mouth Inn London.

Because the case was locked and the watch could not be wound up on the journey, it was made to go for 70 hours. Edward Sherman and Co. were the proprietors of the "Subscription" coaches, which was one of several lines of proprietary coaches—Bath and Exeter, Royal Mail, Quicksilver Mail, Telegraph, Herald—that ran from London to the West Country.

To return to the inn clock. In the later mahogany-cased examples, the trunk was tall because the dial was smaller than in the earlier clocks. A favourite design for the late 18th-century inn clock was one with a "banjo-shaped" trunk (Fig. 5); this design of case was japanned, as well as of mahogany veneer (Fig. 6). In the 19th century the dial grew still



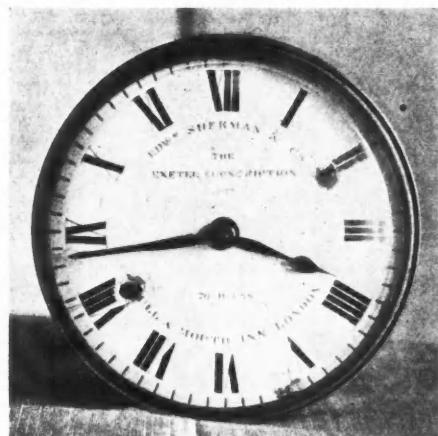
7.—MOVEMENT OF A MURAL CLOCK WITH DIAL REMOVED. The extra wheel and pinion allow the clock to go for a week with a short drop of the weight



6.—A COACHING INN CLOCK BY JONATHAN NEVILL, OF NORWICH, WITH MAHOGANY VENEERED CASE. Late 18th century (By courtesy of Mr. Malcolm Webster)

smaller and the trunk larger; the dial also now began to be fitted with glass. Many clocks of this type were used on the railway stations.

The 19th century saw the final and decadent phase of the coaching inn clock. The 18th-century japanned case clock with its large and bold dial—octagonal, arched, or circular—is pleasing because of the richness of its design. The late 18th- and early 19th-century clock in polished mahogany case with circular dial and banjo-shaped trunk is pleasing for its elegance and simplicity. But the design of the inn or railway clock of the second quarter of the 19th century has neither richness nor elegance, for the case, no longer the individual work of a handcraftsman, was now fast becoming a standardised factory product.



8.—A COACHING WATCH 2½ ins. in diameter. It once belonged to No. 13 Exeter Subscription Coach, one of a line of coaches owned by Edward Sherman and Co. (By courtesy of Mr. Malcolm Webster)



1.—THE WEST FRONT FROM THE FORECOURT

WOOLBEDING, SUSSEX—I

Situated beside its Saxon church in the beautifully wooded country west of Midhurst, Woolbeding was a seat of the Mill family before being purchased by Lord Robert Spencer in 1791. In the grounds are many fine specimen trees and the Neptune Fountain, formerly at Cowdray

THE HOME OF MR. EDWARD LASCELLES

By ARTHUR OSWALD



2.—THE ENTRANCE FRONT WITH ITS IONIC COLONNADE

W OOLBEDING lies a mile or two to the west of Midhurst, in what Disraeli described as "the greenest valley with the prettiest river in the world." The phrase occurs in a letter written to his wife when he was on a visit to the house, which at the beginning of the century had been "a temple of Whiggery," as he calls it, "a kind of rural Brooks's," where Charles James Fox had delighted in the idyllic solitude of the place and in the hospitality of his good friend, Lord Robert Spencer. The massive form of the Whig statesman still makes its presence felt in the house, as we shall see when we come to look inside; but at first sight nothing could seem farther removed from politics or the atmosphere of Brooks's than this old manor house with the little church, still older, that stands beside it. Although there are some scattered farm-houses and cottages in the parish, there is no village worth speaking of; indeed, one is reminded of those remote homesteads farther west, in Dorset or Wiltshire, for example, where not uncommonly you may come across a church and manor house with nothing else near them.

The beautifully green and wooded valley that runs up behind the Downs from Midhurst towards Petersfield is perhaps the loveliest as it is the most sequestered part of Sussex, miles from the main roads that take the thousands to the sea. "The prettiest river in the world"—the Western or Little Rother, so called to distinguish it from its namesake which flows into the sea at Rye—meanders down the valley on an easterly course through lush meadows until it joins the Arun near Pulborough, having passed on its way Woolbeding and Cowdray Park, one on either side of Midhurst. The lane by which you approach Woolbeding from Midhurst crosses the stream by a mediæval bridge from which a brief glimpse of the house, up on the brow of the hill to the north, is obtained through a gap in the trees; it then climbs the rise on the far side, bringing you round to the west side of the house, the front of which is seen at the end of a rectangular forecourt framed by stone walls and long borders (Fig. 1). Turning the other way, you find that this axis is prolonged westward by an avenue of Scotch firs on the far side of the lane. Beyond the forecourt is a stable court by which you reach the front of the house, passing between the pair of stone gate-piers seen in Fig. 5. The old stone sets are a reminder of the days of carriages and coaches, and so are the stone posts, commoner in the Georgian streets of London than in the country, placed to protect



3.—HOUSE AND CHURCH FROM THE GRAVEYARD



4 and 5.—WHERE THE COACHES DEPOSITED THEIR PASSENGERS : TWO VIEWS OF THE PORCH FORMED BY THE COLONNADE. The stone posts were to protect the columns from damage by wheels

from damage by wheels the elegant Ionic columns of the screen forming a porch between the two wings. The church stands only a short distance away to the south, beyond a stone wall separating its graveyard from the garden (Fig. 3). Beside it grow several ancient yews, and the approach to it from the lane is by a walk lined with the squared blocks of yew seen in Fig. 8.

William III or Queen Anne is the first impression gained of the front of the house from the forecourt. But the charming classic dress turns out on a closer inspection to be a disguise. On turning the south-west corner the cornice on the south side comes up against a substantial chimney-breast (Fig. 3), and on the north side is another massive chimney. Both are survivals of an Elizabethan building, which seems to have been thoroughly recast without being demolished. Indeed, much of the walling of the west range is 16th-century, and the front with its wings of shallow projection probably represents the original disposition, only for sashed windows one has to imagine mullions and above them gables instead of hips. The plan of the Elizabethan house may have been in the form of an H. In the first-floor bedroom at the south end a Tudor fireplace still remains *in situ*. There can be little doubt that this Elizabethan building had its predecessors; the site, chosen probably in the first place for the abundant water supply yielded by the well, has probably been inhabited continuously from Saxon times. The nave of the church is actually of pre-Conquest date and shows a series of well-preserved pilaster strips on the exterior. The tower, however, was rebuilt in the 18th century and the chancel in 1870 by Lord Lanerton in the place of a Georgian one.

Woolbeding, like many Sussex villages, has the tribal ending “-ing” without the



6.—WOOLBEDING IN 1782. A WASH DRAWING BY S. H. GRIMM

“-ton” or “-ham” usually found in other counties: its meaning is “Wulfbeald’s people.” The church is mentioned in the Domesday Book entry, as are a mill, a meadow and a wood yielding pannage for 30 swine; the whole manor was valued at £6. The Domesday tenant, Odo of Winchester, who held directly of the King, was one of the few Englishmen to receive grants of land from the Conqueror, and he held manors in Hampshire and Berkshire as well as in Sussex. His brother, Ealdred, held the adjoining manor of Iping. In the Hundred Roll (1274) Simon Winton, probably a descendant, is named as holding the manor “by serjeanty of carrying the King’s standard through the midst of Sussex.” According to other documents this office entailed carrying the standard when the King was at Sparkford in Hampshire and (in 1325) carrying the King’s banner in time of war from “Wolfardesbrugg” (Woolmer Bridge near Midhurst) to Sheet Bridge, east of Petersfield — presumably when the King passed along the road up the valley. In the early 14th century a family taking its name from Woolbeding appears in documents. But in the later Middle Ages and into the reign of Queen Elizabeth the paramount lords were the Earls of Arundel. There was also a sub-manor attached to the manor of Camoys Court in Trotton, two or three miles to the west, but this had a separate descent.

In 1567 Henry, Earl of Arundel, parted with the Manor of Woolbeding to William Ayling or Aylwin, whose family had connections with Chichester. What is probably the earliest mention of the house occurs in William

Ayling’s will, made in 1582, the year before his death. In it he refers to “the chamber over the new hall,” which he, presumably, had built. He left five daughters, the eldest of whom married Edmund Grey, of Heyshot, near Cowdray, and received Woolbeding; their son, Thomas Grey (died 1651) succeeded. In 1679 Margaret Grey, daughter and heiress of Thomas, was married to Sir John Mill, third baronet, of Camoys Court, and by this alliance the two manors came to be re-united. The sub-manor in Woolbeding attached to Camoys Court had belonged to Ralph de Camoys as far back as Edward II’s time and had descended with its parent manor through the Lewknors to the Mills. The Mill baronetcy dated from 1619. Through his mother, a Sandys, Sir John in 1684 inherited Mottisfont Priory, north of Romsey, and in the following year served as Sheriff of Hampshire, but he died while still in his thirties, when his son, Richard, was still a boy. The new baronet came of age in 1711, and in the following year married Margaret, daughter of Robert Knollys, of Grove Place. He seems to have resided both at Woolbeding and at Mottisfont during his long ownership of both estates. Mottisfont was transformed by him into a Georgian building (COUNTRY LIFE, Vol. L, page 652), and it seems probable that he was responsible for the remodelling of Woolbeding as well, perhaps having the house ready to bring his bride there in 1712. In the 1720s Sir Richard was M.P. for Midhurst, but he seems to have been fond of Woolbeding for its own sake and, when he died in 1760, he preferred to be buried there rather than at Mottisfont.

The character of the house, as shown by the front, which is the only part remaining comparatively unaltered from the Mills’ time, agrees with the date suggested for its remodelling, although Grimm’s sketch of 1782 (Fig. 6) may give a rather earlier impression. He shows that the dormers originally had triangular and curved pediments and his windows appear smaller, though too much reliance cannot be placed on his detail. (He conveniently omitted the churchyard wall in order to expose the south side of the house.) It is just possible that the remodelling of the house was done, or begun, by Sir John Mill some time between 1680 and 1695, but if so, the Ionic colonnade forming the porch is more likely to have been of Sir Richard’s adding. As altered and enlarged by him or his father, the house was made quadrangular, but the open court in the middle was covered in by Lord Robert Spencer, and now contains the main staircase. In addition to alterations to



7.—THE NEPTUNE FOUNTAIN, FORMERLY AT COWDRAY

windows and chimneys, Grimm's sketch shows eaves running along the south front in place of the present parapet. Little decoration of the Mills' time remains in the interior, apart from several fireplaces of Sussex marble with bolection mould surrounds. In the ground-floor room at the north-west corner, marked "housekeeper's room" on a plan of 1791, some early 17th-century panelling in made-up sections survives.

After Sir Richard's death four of his sons succeeded in turn to the baronetcy. The two younger of them, Sir Henry and Sir Charles, were both in orders. Sir Henry was rector of Woolbeding and, according to Dallaway, brought from Mottisfont the considerable fragments of early 16th-century painted glass that are now divided between two windows in the church. The glass was originally in the east window of the Georgian chancel. In Mottisfont church there is also old glass, which is said to have been brought from the Sandys aisle in the Chapel of the Holy Ghost at Basingstoke. That may be the provenance of this glass at Woolbeding, which is of similar character to the window in Basingstoke church and to some of the glass at the Vyne known to have come from the Chapel of the Holy Ghost.

In 1791 the Rev. Sir Charles Mill sold Woolbeding to Lord Robert Spencer, third son of the second Duke of Marlborough. With him opens a new chapter in the history of the house which must be left until next week.

The grounds contain some magnificent trees. The tulip tree (Fig. 9), 130ft. high, is probably one of the largest of its kind in the country. Even in 1815 it attracted the notice of Dallaway, who singled it out for special



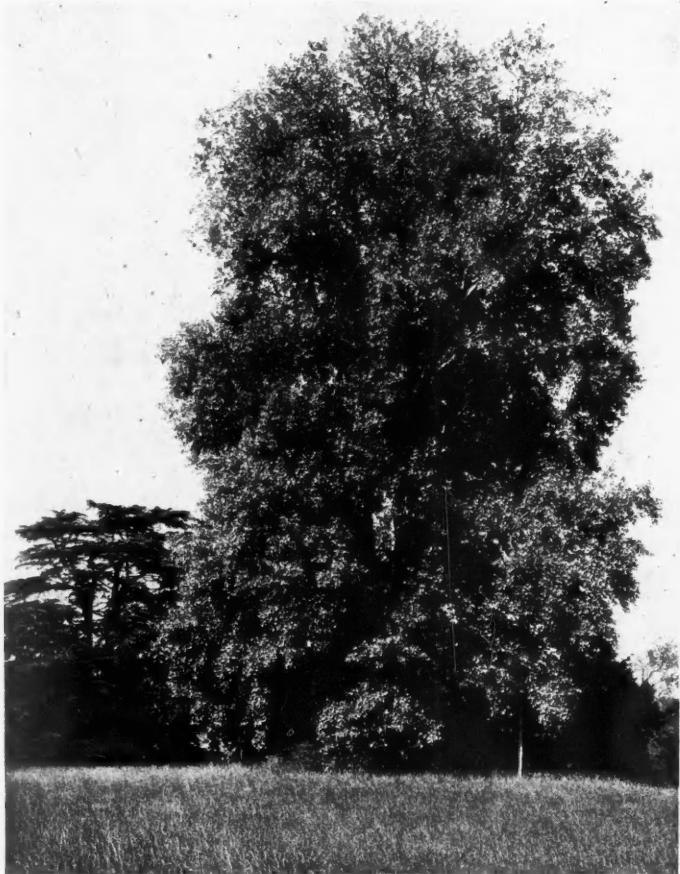
8.—CUBES OF YEW LINING THE CHURCH WALK

mention, remarking that "few in England exceed it." It is thought to have been planted by Sir Richard Mill, to whom are due the avenues of Scotch firs. But much of Sir Richard's formal lay-out, which included terraces, was swept away by Lord Robert Spencer, who was responsible for the planting of many of the specimen trees. A giant cedar can be seen to the left of the tulip tree, though it appears dwarfed by it in the photograph; and there are fine examples of the oriental plane, which, like the banyan tree, throws out new trunks from its branches taking root. To the east of the house, where the ground falls, there is the river, along the side of which runs the pleached alley (Fig. 10) formed by trained hornbeams. The tradition of planting specimen trees has been continued by later owners as some of the veterans have become casualties.

South-east of the house stands the Neptune fountain (Fig. 7) that once occupied the centre of the great court at Cowdray. It

was probably imported by the sixth Viscount Montague and is shown by Grimm in two of his sketches of the court. After the fire of 1793 it was acquired from the owner of Cowdray by Lord Robert Spencer. The bronze figure of Neptune with dolphins at his feet is said by Dallaway to be a copy of an original by Giovanni da Bologna, but if by that he meant the sculptor's fountain of Neptune at Bologna, it should be said that there is no resemblance between the two figures. Creevey, on a visit to Lord Robert, wrote of it "as well known as being the production of Benvenuto Cellini." Whoever the sculptor may have been, this is a notable example of Italian art of the *cinquecento*. The upper basin is adorned with masks; the lower basin is of white and pink marbles. Grimm's drawings show that the four dragons now at the foot of the pedestal originally were placed at alternate angles of the octagonal outer basin.

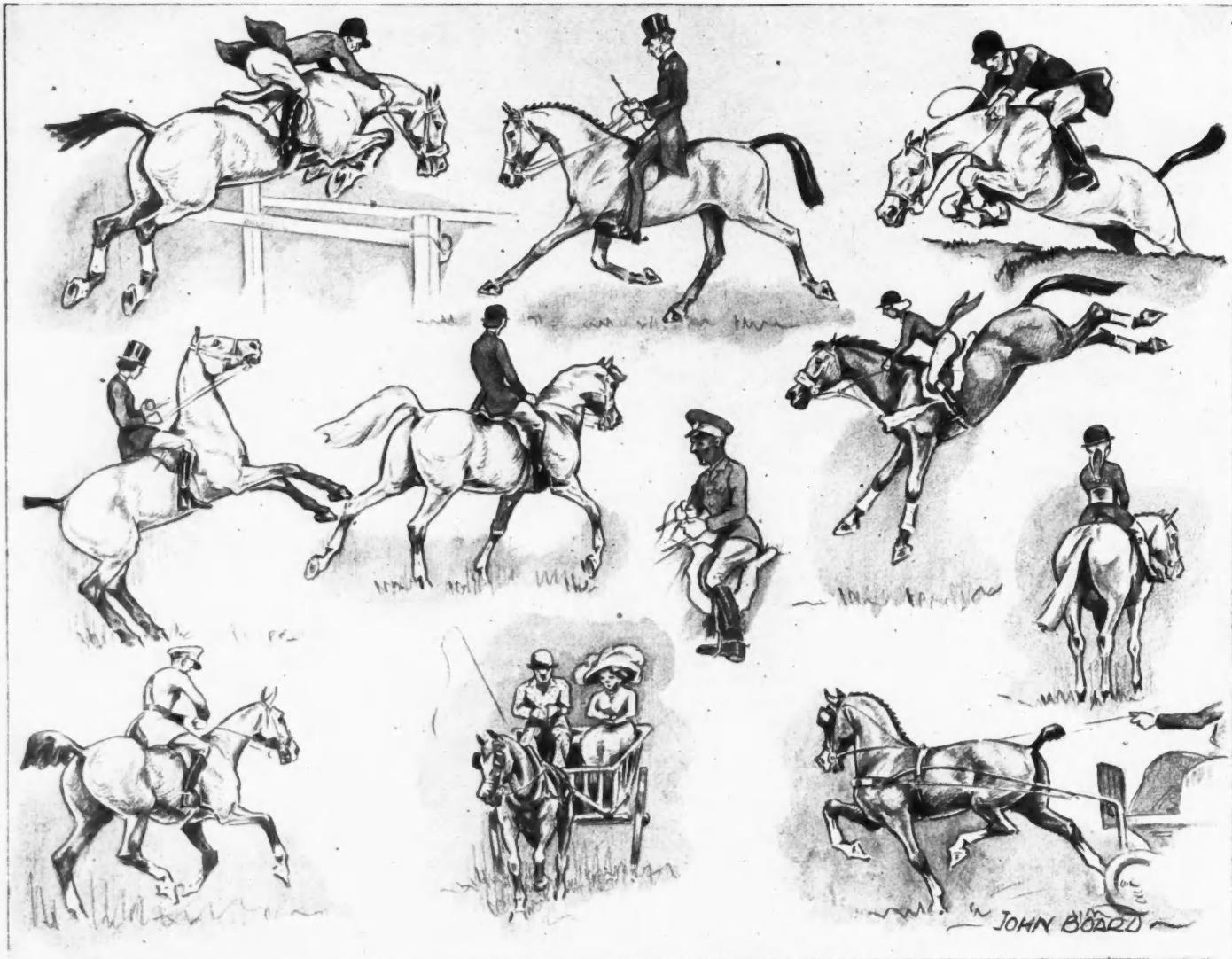
(To be concluded)



9.—A MAGNIFICENT TULIP TREE, 130 FT. HIGH



10.—THE PLEACHED HORNBEAM WALK



(Left to right): (Top), JONQUERE D'ORIOLA—MARQUIS III; COUNT ROBERT ORSSICH—JOY FAIR; CHEVALIER DE SELLIERS DE MORANVILLE—SEA PRINCE. (Middle): MRS. HEW CARRUTHERS—BENJAMIN; SUVOROV; AN ITALIAN OFFICER; LILIAN WITTMARCK; A GIRL COMPETITOR. (Bottom): LIEUT.-COL. SCOTT—LUCKY DIP; BERT MATTHEWS; BLACK MAGIC OF NORK (J. BLACK)

LESSONS OF THE HORSE SHOW

Written and Illustrated by JOHN BOARD

OUR first post-war International Horse Show, and the first ever to be held at the White City, has come and gone, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a great success. As yet there is no information about the financial outcome, but it cannot have been a failure. Had we not been deprived, owing to the fuel crisis, of the last day, a Saturday, there would undoubtedly have been a record attendance.

The presence of the King and the Princesses on the first gala day naturally attracted a large concourse of loyal subjects and, despite the weather, which was almost uniformly unpleasant, the stands were well filled at each of the afternoon and evening sessions.

There is no doubt that the White City, with its vast accommodation and admirable amenities, is an ideal setting. The arena affords ample room for a real international jumping course, varied and interesting, for which Olympia has not the space. Apart from that, the proper element for the horse and his rider is out of doors. The only drawbacks are, at present, the stabling, but this is at least adequate, and the exercising facilities.

There persists a minority who still clamour for a return to Olympia. These, I submit, are obsessed with a desire to recover an age and a manner of life which, alas, departed on

August 4, 1914, and can never be recalled. Moreover, if the intimacy of the old hall was—and it was—delightful in many ways, it cannot be denied that the club amenities offered at the White City are superior in every way—not least in the matter of service. Unfortunately, too, the matter of finance must be considered, and the cost of hiring Olympia for such an event is now almost prohibitive. The organisation of the Show was entirely admirable, and we all of us owe a deep debt of gratitude to Captain Jack Webber and his assistants, who ensured that the proceedings were carried out without a semblance of a hitch, and to the White City management for their enthusiastic and most effective co-operation.

And now for the horses. First comes the international aspect of a show avowedly international. It can have come as no surprise that the French should have won both the chief jumping events. This had nothing to do with the horses, in that they were certainly no better mounted than ourselves and the Irish. Their success was gained fairly and squarely as the result of team-work and long patient schooling behind the scenes. To be sure they (and for that matter all the others except ourselves) were sponsored and financed by their own government. The *Cadre Noir* was kept going, somehow, throughout the Occupation, and is now firmly established at Fontainebleau. We saw

their military team, riding "green" horses, at Dublin last year, and were (or at least I was) struck by the singular control, balance and versatility they displayed, though they did not win the Aga Khan's Cup. At the White City they made themselves reasonably secure in the first round of the Prince of Wales's Cup by performing two clear rounds and a total of four faults for the three counting members of the team. Though they made some rather gratuitous mistakes in the second round, their first-round lead of 12 points kept them well ahead. They won, too, the King George V Cup, the individual event, the victors being M. Jonquère d'Oriola and his little bay horse Marquis III. These two had won the *Coupe des Nations* at Nice recently, among many other notable successes, and they performed the only clear round at the White City in the final pool. They were the last competitors to enter the ring, while so far six (two British, two French, one Irish and one Belgian) competitors had tied at four faults.

M. Jonquère d'Oriola is one of the great horsemen. I have never seen equalled his "firm and independent" seat, or stance, in the saddle, his control, suppleness and fluency, whereby he never failed to give his horse the maximum help possible. His timing is wonderful; I never saw a man going better with his horse (and neither of his looked like easy rides), and—this

a great gift—he always gave the impression of riding pounds below his weight.

The Italians, not too well mounted, demonstrated the perfect method that shocked us out of our complacency in 1907 and, thanks to a gallant and successful effort on the part of Count Alessandro Bettini Cazzaga and his attractive little black horse, Uranio, in the Prince of Wales's Cup, joined in second place the Irish, for whom, alone of all competitors, that grand old horse Tramore Bay and Lieut.-Col. Corry had performed two faultless rounds.

And what of ourselves? All things considered we have acquitted ourselves well, and we have potentially as strong a team of horses and riders as we ever have had. Mr. A. Beard gave us a good start by winning the COUNTRY LIFE Cup on Mr. E. M. Broad's Monty I—the first time he ever showed him—and F. Butler a good finish when he won the *Daily Mail* Champion Cup on his chestnut, Tankard, who had been one of those who tied for second place in the King George V Cup. This is a young pair with a future. Yes, we certainly held our own in all respects, save in the two major competitions. Our showing in the team event was disappointing.

I have an idea that our soldiers and their horses from the B.A.O.R. were a trifle stale. They had been jumping in one trial after another, starting with the Military Tournament and subsequently had taken part in three International trials, and perhaps they would have been better for a rest. But their technique and method, thanks to hard work under the best German instructors, has come on wonderfully.

They are extremely well mounted and, given reasonable opportunity of practice and schooling, we should have an extremely formidable team by the time of next year's Show (which is fixed tentatively for July 19 and following days) just before the Olympic Games. The effect of the visit to Nice and Rome on our civilian riders and their horses was evidently beneficial. That journey was well worth undertaking. But it must be remembered that teamwork and voluntary discipline all through is essential. It will be interesting to see how our military team gets on over the great banks and walls of the Dublin course. I expect them to do extremely well. At the moment I do not know what opposition they may expect, but, apart from the Irish themselves, it seems reasonably certain that the French will be there in force and perhaps we shall see again the Swedes.

As regards the Olympic Games next year, it is presumed that the B.A.O.R. will be entrusted with the three days' event. This includes one day on *dressage* of the degree of the *Prix Caprile*, an elementary test of the trained horse. The endurance test on the following day includes a steeplechase course of 2 miles 305 yards, with a dozen jumps or so, and a cross-country ride of 4 miles 1704 yards, with 30-odd obstacles to negotiate. They will be run probably over the Twisdown course and surrounding rough country; finally about 20 miles have to be covered over roads and paths. On the third day the competitors will be required to jump a course of 12 jumps in the Command Stadium the prime object of which is to demonstrate that the horses retain suppleness and energy after their preceding tests. Such an

event requires strenuous training of both horse and rider.

The second event is the jumping under T.E.T. rules for the *Coupe des Nations* at the Wembley Stadium, and for this our selection will presumably be made during the International Show, and the team will probably include some civilians, if it is not composed entirely of them. It is not likely that we shall be represented in the *Dressage* test, for this, though not including High School movements, does demand a very high standard of accuracy, which we do not look likely to have acquired by then. Entries for the equestrian events are expected from Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Great Britain, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and the United States, and possibly from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, Hungary and Norway. We should have a fair chance in the two former events, and it is important, if only as a matter of prestige, that we, the "hostess" nation, should acquit ourselves well.

It is still possible that some official recognition and aid may be accorded by the Government, but, failing such assistance our challenge will have to be left to private enterprise, and judging by the remarkable progress made this year, every possible help in training will somehow be provided. Money, of course, is the chief need, and it seems desirable that collections should be made at all shows during the remainder of this season, and during next season, to provide part of the sinews of war. Considering the immense popularity of jumping among the general public, substantial contributions could be expected.

HOW BRITAIN USED TO MAKE IT

By E. M. GARDNER

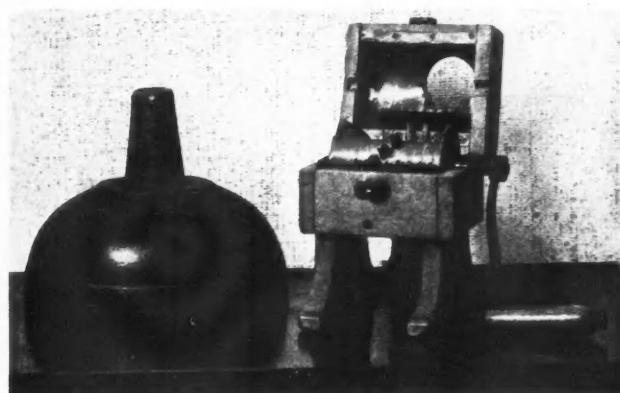
AFTER gazing with admiration at the labour-saving equipment of the modern home, as illustrated in the recent Britain-Can-Make-It Exhibition at the Victoria and Albert Museum, it is interesting and amusing to examine the very last word in household inventions of our great-grandmother's day.

The accompanying illustrations show six old household relics—so antique in design to modern eyes that their use is not at first apparent. On the left of Fig. 1 is depicted an old elm beer or brewing funnel. It is quite rare now to find one intact, for most of them have had their funnels removed and been converted into fruit bowls.

Next to the beer funnel is one of the early mincing-machines, made of English maple and lined inside with pewter. Two rows of eight exposed, very sharp, steel knives must have made mincing a dangerous business, especially if there were any children about, for even with the lid closed tiny fingers can reach the knives.

The unique wooden object shown in Fig. 2 is a mouse-trap, a relic of the Middle Ages and

still in use! The owner, a Surrey farmer, has had it in his family for generations. It still catches one, and sometimes two, mice a day, and often two at once, for it is a roomy trap, measuring 5½ ins. across. It is delicately balanced and works at a touch; the small wooden raised platform inside on the floor of the trap sets it off; as soon as the mouse touches this platform, the flat heavy wooden top drops down on to it. Oatmeal, a quantity of which is shown still left on the platform in the illustration, is used as bait, for a lump of cheese would prevent the mouse from being killed, as the whole top of the trap is a solid piece of wood and must fall flat. The farmer prefers this old mouse-trap to the



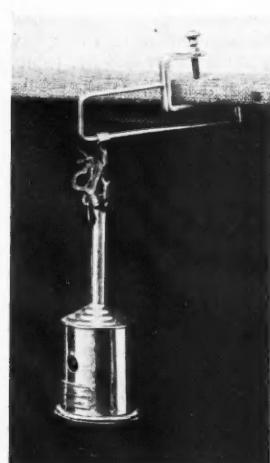
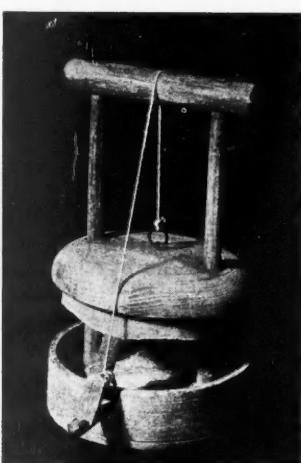
1.—AN OLD ELM BEER FUNNEL. (Right) AN EARLY MINCING-MACHINE

modern wire traps, since it is so much cleaner, the mouse is not mutilated and the kittens cannot get their paws caught in it.

The 18th-century milk pail depicted on the left of Fig. 3 is made of copper and finished top and bottom with brass. It is one of a pair, the other being made of brass and riveted top and bottom with copper.

The tall wrought-iron stick next to the bucket is an old standing rushlight holder. A straw has been placed where the rushlight used to burn. These rushlights were the sole means of artificial lighting, except the firelight, in nearly all the cottages of England until about 1830. Wax candles were too expensive for the cottages, and rushlights were made at home and cost nothing but much labour. The rushes had to be picked, stripped and dried (an art in itself) and then dipped in mutton fat and stored away for the winter months. It took on an average about 2,400 rushlights to keep a family in light for a year, and this was managed only by rising early and going early to bed.

Fig. 6 shows a Victorian roasting-spit made of brass. This was a great advance on the spit that had to be turned by hand or by means of a dog. It is worked by clockwork (the key can be seen hanging up). The spit could be clamped to the mantelpiece; the roast was hung on to the hook at the bottom and kept slowly turning until the spit had to be wound up again.



2.—A MEDIEVAL WOODEN MOUSE-TRAP. (Middle) 3.—AN 18TH-CENTURY COPPER MILK PAIL AND AN OLD STANDING RUSHLIGHT HOLDER. (Right) 4.—A VICTORIAN CLOCKWORK ROASTING-SPIT

SOME DECORATIVE STUART MEDALS

By EDWARD TUCKER

A MEDAL is strictly the term given to a memorial piece, originally of metal, and generally in the shape of a coin, used, however, not as currency but as an artistic product. The wearing of decorative medals was not uncommon in England in the reign of Henry VIII, but the first medals commemorating a particular event that were evidently intended as a personal decoration—and, incidentally, were in all probability (though there is no absolute proof) bestowed as a reward for military services rendered to the Crown—are the two "Armada medals" of Elizabeth.

During the reign of Charles I we come across numerous medals and badges, of which a considerable number were undoubtedly associated with, and given as rewards for, war services. But the English medals are more interesting for their bearing on events than even as works of art. Addison says that "medals give a great light to history in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, in settling such as are told after different manners, and in

with London Bridge and St. Paul's clearly visible; above, the midday sun in the clouds the letter "E" indicating Edinburgh, where the Scottish coronation took place, and the legend SOL. URBE. REDIENS. SIC. REX. ILLUMINAT. URBE. indicating the joy of the capital at the King's return to London.

A splendid medal struck after the Restoration to commemorate Archbishop Laud (Fig. 2) affords an excellent example of the work of the Roettiers, a Dutch family consisting of three brothers, John, Joseph and Philip, who were said to have been introduced to Charles II during his exile in Holland. Their works are masterpieces of engraving, and the portraits, though usually in low relief, are most effective, as the splendid portrait of the martyred archbishop on the obverse shows. On the reverse (Fig. 11) a cherub appears conveying Laud's mitre and crozier to Heaven, followed by two others carrying the crown, sceptre and orb of Charles I; the accompanying legend SANCTI CAROLI PRÆCURSOR gave great offence to the Puritans,

Paris. To him we are indebted for many medals of the exiled Stuarts, the execution and design of which are traceable to the advantages derived from the tuition of his father, John Roettier.

The romantic escape from Innsbruck in 1719 of Princess Clementina Sobieski of Poland (an episode described by A. E. W. Mason in his novel *Clementina*) was commemorated by medals made by Otto Hamerani (Fig. 7); on the obverse appears a bust of the Princess in robes, with the regal titles as a legend, the reverse (Fig. 16) showing her in a car drawn by two horses; in the distance are Rome and the rising sun. The legends on the reverse are FORTUNAM CAUSAMQUE SEQVOR (I follow his fortune and his cause) and DECEPTIS CUSTODIBUS (the guards being deceived). The English Court was averse to the projected marriage of James and Clementina, and the Emperor, to gratify George I, arrested the Princess on her way to Italy and imprisoned her at Innsbruck. Ultimately, with the aid of the intrepid Chevalier Wogan and his friends, the "guards were deceived," and Clementina escaped by a daring and perilous flight to Bologna, where she was married to James by proxy. Her father approved this adventure, declaring that as she was engaged to James, she ought to "follow his fortune and his cause."

The birth of Prince Charles Edward, which occurred in the year following the marriage of James and Clementina, was marked by the issue of a handsome medal (Fig. 8) commemorating the event, which took place at Rome on December 31, 1720. On the obverse the busts of James and Clementina are conjoined with their titles attached; the reverse shows a female figure, Providentia, leaning against a column and holding a child on her arm. This column was intended to indicate the fortitude of the Stuart family under their misfortunes, and of the Princess during her confinement. The figure points to a globe on which appears ING. SC. and IRL., being the names of the countries claimed by the Stuart family and which it would be the future object of the Prince to recover. The legends on the reverse are PROVIDENTIA OBSTETRIX (Providentia, the helper in childbirth) and CAROLO PRINC. VALLIAE, NAT. DIE. ULTIMA. A. MDCCXX (To Charles, Prince of Wales, born on the last day of the year 1720).

On the birth of Prince Charles, orders were given for the design of a medal reasserting the Stuart claim against the House of Hanover. This beautiful medal (Fig. 4) was executed by Otto Hamerani in 1721; the obverse shows "James III" in armour with the legend UNICA SALUS (The only safeguard), and the reverse (Fig. 13) the Hanoverian horse trampling upon the Lion and the Unicorn, the crown of England rolling in the dust at their feet; Britannia, seated, is deplored their misfortunes, and fugitives are carrying off their goods. In the distance appears an excellent view of Wren's London, showing the new St. Paul's Cathedral and the Monument, and the spires of the restored City churches are clearly recognisable. Round the reverse appears the legend QUID GRAVIUS CAPTA. (What more grievous than being held in captivity?).

More than twenty years elapse; the young Prince has now grown up, and the Jacobite Rising of 1745-6 is being planned. Its advent was heralded by the striking of a small silver medal, probably by Thomas Pingo, in England (Fig. 5). This was circulated freely both in England and in Scotland among the Prince's adherents, who had been apprised of his coming. On the obverse appears a bust of Prince Charles with the title CAROLUS WALLIAE PRINCEPS, with the crucial date, 1745, below. On the reverse (Fig. 14) Britannia, standing by a rock on the sea shore, and resting upon her spear and shield, awaits the arrival of an approaching fleet.

When the Prince of Conti remarked to Charles that he was surprised at this medal, as the British navy was no very good friend to him, the Prince curtly replied, "That may be, but I am nevertheless a friend of the British fleet



Obverse (left to right).—Top row : Fig. 1, Charles I; 2, Laud; 3, "James III," 1712. Middle row : Fig. 4, "James III," 1721; 5, Prince Charlie, 1745; 6, "Charles III," 1772; 7, Princess Clementina, 1719. Bottom row : Fig. 8, "James III" and Clementina, 1720; 9, Cardinal Bishop of Frascati as "Henry IX"

recording such as have been omitted. In this case a cabinet of medals is a body of history." Thus the various badges and medals worn by adherents of different parties in the Great Rebellion have a strong historical, as well as a personal, interest.

The best English medals of the Stuart period are almost all the work of foreign artists. They include works by Warin, the Simons and the Roettiers. Fig. 1 shows a beautiful medal of 1633 struck to commemorate Charles I's return to London after his coronation in Scotland. It is the work of Nicholas Briot, a Frenchman who came to England early in that reign and set up at the Mint his improved balance, the use of which he restricted to the production of coins and medals. The obverse shows Charles I on horseback with a truncheon in his hand, the haunch of the horse being marked with a crowned rose. Above, the eye of Providence looks down, and the legend CAROLUS AUGUSTISS' ET INVICTISS' MAG. BRIT. FRAN. ET. HIB. MONARCHA reflects the early promise of a happy reign—a hope that was not to be fulfilled. The reverse (Fig. 10) shows a view of old London,

presumably as drawing too bold a parallel between Laud and St. John the Baptist!

To pass over the reigns of the later Stuart monarchs, the medals issued by the exiled line of that family after the accession of the House of Hanover excite considerable admiration, not only for the excellence of their design and execution, but for the evidence they afford of the interest and sympathy that Jacobitism evoked during the long years of its decline and ultimate extinction. Thus in 1712, two years before the death of Anne, a handsome medal (Fig. 3) was struck commemorating, on the obverse, James III (the Old Pretender) with the regal titles; the reverse (Fig. 12) showing a portrait of his sister Louisa (who was born in France after her father's exile from England and died at S. Germain in April, 1712) with the legend PRINCEPS. LUD. SER. M.B. REGIS. SOROR (Princess Louisa, the most serene sister of the King of Great Britain). This medal was executed by Norbert Roettier, the last eminent engraver of that family. After his dismissal from the English Mint for irregularities, he went to France and found employment at the Mint in

against all its enemies. The glory of England I shall always regard as my own, and her glory rests on her navy."

This medal was accurately described in *An Impartial History of the Rise, Progress, and Extinction of the Late Rebellion*—an account of the Rising, written in doggerel verse, by D. Graham, many years afterwards. Speaking of Prince Charles, he says :

While he at Paris did reside,
Were silver and copper medals made,
With an inscription, thus expressed—
CAROLUS WALLIAE PRINCEPS.
This in letters round the head,
On the reverse BRITANNIA read,
Then ships with this motto you see—
AMOR ET SPES BRITANNIAE.

Twenty more years pass away; and the active and intrepid adventurer is fast becoming a torpid and unattractive middle-aged man. In 1766, on the death of his father, the titular James III, Prince Charles succeeded to the nominal title of "Charles III," though no Court in Europe would recognise his claim. In 1772, with the purpose of perpetuating the Stuart succession in the direct line, a marriage was arranged between Charles and Princess Louisa of Stolberg, and a medal (Fig. 6) was struck in honour of the event, which raised keen hopes among the rapidly diminishing number of British Jacobites. The obverse shows Prince Charles with the regal titles and the dates of birth and succession; on the reverse (Fig. 15) is a bust of Louise, with the legend LUDOVICA. M.B.F. ET H. REGINA, 1772. After a short time it became clear that incompatibility of age and temperament had combined to render the union very unhappy, and with the concurrence of Cardinal York, Charles's brother, a separation was arranged. Louisa ultimately formed an alliance with the poet Alfieri, and survived till 1824.

Prince Charles's brother Henry, Duke of York, Cardinal Bishop of Frascati, after his brother's death in 1788, caused himself to be silently proclaimed to the world as "Henry IX" by the issue of accession medals, one of which is here reproduced (Fig. 9). It shows, on the obverse, an excellent portrait of the Cardinal with the legend HEN. IX. MAG. BRIT. FR. ET. HIB. REX. FID. DEF. CARD. EP. TUSC., and on the reverse (Fig. 18) Religion with cross and Bible; the British lion couchant near a crown and Cardinal's hat; St. Peter's, Rome, in the back-



Reverse (left to right).—Top row: Fig. 10, Charles I; 11, Laud; 12, Princess Louisa. Middle row: Fig. 13, "James III," 1721; 14, Prince Charlie, 1745; 15, Louisa of Stolberg, 1772; 16, Princess Clementina, 1719. Bottom row: Fig. 17, Birth of Prince Charlie, 1720; 18, Cardinal York as "Henry IX"

ground, and the legend NON DESIDERIS HOMINUM SED VOLUNTATE DEI (By the grace of God, but not by the desire of men).

The Cardinal was wont to present English visitors to Rome with specimens of these medals, and although in his own household he insisted on receiving the honours due to royalty, he may be said in effect to have gracefully accepted the verdict of history on the final exclusion of his family from the English succession to the crown. Indeed, in his later years, when, after the French Revolution, his revenues were reduced to vanishing point, he was glad and thankful to

accept a pension of £5,000 a year offered, in the most tactful manner, by King George III; and in return by his will he left to the Prince Regent many relics of the British crown which had been removed by his grandfather from England on his abdication. Some years after the Cardinal's death in 1807, George IV caused a monument to be erected in St. Peter's, Rome, to the memory of "James III" and his two sons. So ended, in the best English manner, the last episode in the long contest between the rival claims of the Houses of Brunswick and Stuart to the British Crown.

ROPE

THE crowd presents a continual problem to those who are in control of competitions, and now that the most crowded events of the season are over, it is natural to look back and consider what, if anything, has been learnt. At St. Andrews, at the Walker Cup match, we, the onlookers, had been firmly kept off the course behind ropes and so we had, to some extent, at Carnoustie at the Amateur Championship. We certainly saw a good deal and saw it tolerably well, but we had had to walk over a good deal of rough, tussocky grass, which does not suit my particular complaint, and there was a suggestion of queueing, of which we have enough in other walks of life. So when I got to Hoylake and went out to watch the qualifying rounds of the Open Championship I felt that I had come back to a land of liberty. It was wholly delightful to be able to go, within reasonable limits, where I pleased, and once more to be able to study the players at close quarters. There was nobody to shout at or dragoon me; there were the most convenient little paths through the rough to take me from point to point. This was the idyllic watcher's existence, and why, I wondered, could not life be always like this. No doubt there would be more people, when the Championship proper began, but I was full of a cheerful faith that all would be well.

I was living, however, in a fool's paradise, and after the first day of the real thing I wished I was back at St. Andrews safely restrained behind the rope, for the crowds poured out of Liverpool and the "oofs of the 'orses" were often all that could be seen. I fancy that even Hoylake, which has ever been a model of efficient

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

management, was caught a little unawares on that first day by the magnitude of the crowd. There were not quite enough stewards, and one longed for the fishermen in their blue jerseys who used to keep one back when one went out to follow John Ball. This was soon put to rights; there were more stewards ever afterwards, and in any case it was a good-natured, well-intentioned crowd that never became a tearing, rushing rabble; but it was oppressively large and it did make life rather difficult for the players themselves, not only those who attracted the chief attention, but for those playing in front or behind them.

I have a whole-hearted admiration for stewards. They seem to me some of the most truly unselfish people in the world, for not only do they have very hard work, but they miss practically all the fun and interest of watching themselves. Some of these stewards at Hoylake were, in the nature of things (for this was the first championship there since the war) new to their duties; they did not at first perhaps appreciate how utterly selfless they had to be. It must be an almost irresistible temptation to wait and see what happens in the putting, before racing ahead to keep the fairway clear for the next tee shots; there seems plenty of time, but in fact there is not, and as sure as stewards yield ever so little to that inclination a measure of confusion ensues. This mistake, as far as it was ever committed, was discovered and remedied, and on the last two days the crowds were on the whole very well controlled. They observed the white lines round the green as they always do; white lines, first instituted at Hoylake, were a great discovery and showed a profound know-

ledge of human nature. Yet, I should have liked to be kept back by a rope for my own comfort, and many others agreed with me.

Spectators are human, and there are some things they will do: for instance, they will run. In old, unregenerate days at St. Andrews running was beyond doubt regarded as part of the fun, a tradition to be hilariously observed. The young ladies and gentlemen of the University were leaders of the revels. I have a vision of a whirling mass of scarlet gowns rampaging up the course towards the second hole, while I proceed behind at a more leisurely pace, swearing gently and quite vainly to myself. It was a habit so ineradicable that one friend of mine, who as far as any man could was able to control a crowd by sheer ferocity of shouting, declared that the only plan was to keep them back by a starting gate and then, at a given signal, tell them to run like the devil. There was not, as far as I saw, a great deal of running at Hoylake, but there was some and there always will be, as long as people have the entirely natural desire to see the putting.

It is obviously much easier to talk of roping off the course than to do it. Some courses lend themselves much better to the purpose than others. One that is comparatively narrow and runs more or less straight out and home, as does the Old Course at St. Andrews, is ideal for the purpose.

Still, as time goes on and golf becomes, as seems likely, more and more popular and attracts a crowd that knows more of football and less of golf, I think that roping will become, as far as possible, generally adopted.

(Continued on page 286)

After all, one really does see, not quite so clearly and nearly as one would like, but without physical agony or mental irritation, and the blessing to the players must be great.

I am all in favour of it, and I do not write in any bitterness of spirit because I cannot run; I never did run in my youthful prime. Now that I must necessarily watch on inner lines of communication I can always manage to see all I want, except indeed the holes at the far end of the course. There are certain holes which the professional watcher, whose ideal is to be in three places at once and to save his own legs, will never see. When the players are geographically bound to come back to him after one hole, he betakes himself placidly to the next green. Thus

at Hoylake I never thought of seeing the fifth or Telegraph hole, but ambled from the Cop through the rough (where dear Jack Morris once showed me the site of the old Meols green) to await the players at the Briars.

For the same reason I saw no one play the Field, but waited at the Lake; and I am bound to add that I did not often see the Royal, since the short walk from the Dun to the home hole was a great temptation.

Some courses are perfectly adapted to the man who wants to see something of a good many people without too much exertion to himself, and for that reason, as well as for many others, I look forward to next year's Open at Muirfield. It is a watcher's

paradise; he need never be far from his base and from a vantage point near the green of the short hole, once irreverently called the "Postage Stamp," he can see golf going on all round him; he can also make a swift dash to the club-house if rain threatens or thirst compels. And then there is Sandwich, with its winding paths through the sandhills, which are not only convenient but romantic in themselves. From the third to the eighth is a most engaging little stroll, and the ninth is cheek by jowl with the sixteenth, and there we are nearly home again. And then where is there such a grandstand or gazebo as the summit of the Maiden? I shall not want a rope to protect me there, but I may want one to pull me up to it.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE FUTURE OF TRAFALGAR HOUSE

SIR.—I fail to see why Trafalgar House, for which, in an Editorial Note of July 25, you say the Admiralty can find no use, should not have a similar future to that now devised for Apsley House. Admittedly, the Wellington mansion is in London and the other in the country, but Trafalgar House is of so much architectural importance, apart from its Nelson relics, that its principal rooms (together with the beautiful grounds) might well be available to the public, who do not seem to have received any great consideration in the matter.

Surely it is not beyond human ingenuity to find some appropriate use for the rest of the building, and it would be pleasant if the Nelson family connection were not entirely severed. No doubt the best solution would have been not to terminate the Nelson Pension, but this is an age that likes complicated solutions rather than simple ones, especially where beautiful and historic houses are concerned.—R. C. LINES, Solihull, Warwickshire.

CELEBRATING A CORONATION

SIR.—With reference to the very interesting articles on Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, that you published recently, you

may care to see this old coloured print showing the market-place there as it appeared on the day of the Coronation of Queen Victoria (June 28, 1838) when 5,000 persons were regaled with plum puddings, roast beef and ale. The print is dedicated to Thomas Darnell, Esq., Mayor, the Rev. H. Fardell, Vicar, etc., by the artist, James P. Hunter.—V. P. SABIN, 49, Woodville Gardens, Ealing, W.5.

[The open-air banquet in the market-place at Wisbech was repeated on the occasions of Queen Victoria's Jubilee and Diamond Jubilee. This delightful print shows that in 1838, apart from the flags, nearly all the decorations (to arches, balconies, etc.) were of natural greenery. It is also interesting to note what charming Georgian and Regency shop fronts surrounded the market-place. None has survived.—ED.]

KINGFISHER TAKING FLY

SIR.—Apropos of the letter in your issue of July 25 about a kingfisher found dead with a salmon fly in its mouth, your explanation that the bird took the fly from the surface of the water in mistake for a small fish is supported by a rather similar incident that occurred on the Devon Mole last week.

A friend of mine was about half-way down a small, rather overgrown

salmon pool. He was fishing with a No. 6 Butcher and a fine nylon cast, when suddenly a kingfisher came out from the bank, seized his fly and disappeared from sight, breaking his cast in the process.—C. C. CLAPHAM, National Liberal Club, Whitehall Place, S.W.1.

IN DERBYSHIRE

SIR.—Some 30 years ago I was fishing on a weir of the River Dove in Derbyshire one evening, and was making rapid casts in the air to dry my fly, when a kingfisher darted out of a large alder tree at the foot of the weir, seized the fly and then turned and made back for the tree.

The whole episode was so sudden and unexpected that I had no time to stop my casting, with the result that I struck and hooked the bird. Luckily, however, it escaped after a second or two.

There is no doubt in my mind that this bird intended to take the fly, as it started back towards the tree immediately it was hooked, and, in fact, before I actually felt the "pull." —L. A. CLOWES, Norbury, Ashbourne, Derbyshire.

A CUCKOO YEAR?

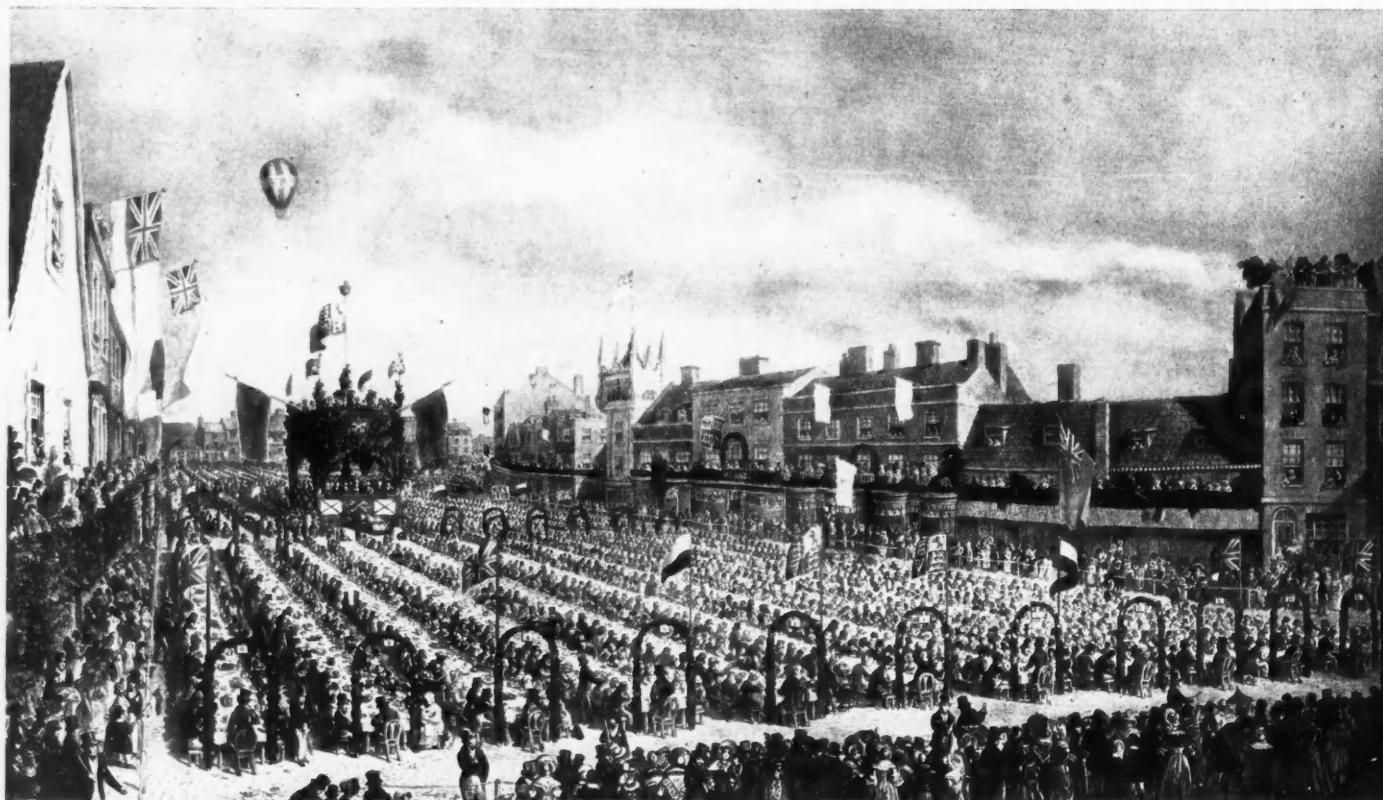
SIR.—Apropos of your comments (July 25) on this being a remarkable year for cuckoos, a fortnight ago my

wife flushed a young cuckoo from a blackbird's nest in the cupressus hedge down our drive, and to-day the gardener of the house almost opposite beckoned me over to see a young cuckoo, just ready to fly, on (not in) a hedge-sparrow's nest in the laurel hedge of their drive.

Two young cuckoos hatched within not much more than a cricket pitch of each other is certainly good measure for a comparatively built-up area.—A. N. TRAVERS ROUNTREE, Blenheim, Stockton Avenue, Fleet, Hampshire.

WYATT'S WINGS AT CHISWICK HOUSE

SIR.—In his interesting suggestions for the treatment of Chiswick House in your issue of July 18, Mr. Phillimore claims that it is "not difficult to show strong aesthetic and practical reasons" for demolishing the Wyatt wings, but to me he does not seem to have done so in his article. I agree that the original villa is better than the wings, but I also think that, as wings were necessary, they were very successful. The centre with its dome is not crushed by the wings," but rather has it lost in actual height by the removal of the three statues over the portico. The building has never been isolated, and on the north side remains, according to the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments, the Grosvenor



THE MARKET-PLACE AT WISBECH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE, ON THE DAY OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S CORONATION

See letter: Celebrating a Coronation

wing, erected about 1700, years before the villa itself, and evidently loosely described as a Wyatt wing; and I suppose it is intended to demolish this. Inside the criticised wings are charming late 18th-century staircases, and the reception rooms are still lined with the silk on the walls and retain their old gilt curtain boxes.

As a whole I think the building is grand. Let us repair and restore what is there, replace the statues on the pediment, the urns on the stairway and the balustrade, the correct sash windows in the house, gather the broken statues and vases and replace the missing ones, thoroughly repair the ruined garden temple and the bridge with its smashed balustrade and thoroughly restore the gardens.

What are the practical issues? Surely the house would be useless for any purpose if reduced to the villa with its ten small rooms. If, as is hoped, the building is to be used for the exhibition of pictures, fittings and furniture of the Georgian period, the original house would be inadequate. In the wings are rooms infinitely

know this either, until he shot the animal, and used the method of calling up as a last resort, with excellent results.—EX-GURKHA, Ceylon.

WATERLOO CUP WINNER?

SIR,—Can any of your readers assist me in identifying the greyhound dog in the accompanying photograph of an oil painting which I have recently acquired? The colouring of the greyhound is brown with white markings. It has been suggested that he was a winner of the Waterloo Cup.—W. T. McCOWEN (Colonel), Shepherds Bank, Forest Row, Sussex.

A WOODPECKER'S ANVIL

SIR,—Your readers may be interested to hear of the ingenious way in which a female woodpecker of the great spotted, or pied, species tackled the cracking of almond nuts.

I had been away from the house for some time and on my return found a heap of broken shells at the foot of a hawthorn tree. No explanation was forthcoming as to how they got there until, when having breakfast one morning, I saw through the window the woodpecker on the bole of the hawthorn tree. Continued observation showed that she was collecting the fallen nuts of last year's crop that had remained on the ground below a tree 50 feet away. The procedure was to place one in the crevice, as shown in the photograph, and peck until it split in halves. Anyone who has tried to crack one of these nuts will have some idea of the power there must be in this bird's beak to open the nuts in this way. Incidentally, they were bitter almonds, and it seems astonishing that they should suit the palate of such birds.—C. W. C.

HARNESS BELLS PROBLEM

SIR—I recently picked up a few shillings the set of three cart harness bells, two large and one smaller, illustrated in the enclosed sketch. I believe them to be latten bells.

They are of a peculiar metal, and each has a different tone. They were, I believe, carried on teams of four horses, a set of bells on each—the wheel horses having three bells and the leaders either more, or fewer, I forget which.

I tried to fit them on to an ordinary cart collar but failed to find out how they should be fastened on. There is a small hole for a cord in the left prong, but not in the right. My



PAINTING OF AN UNIDENTIFIED GREYHOUND

See letter : Waterloo Cup Winner?

sketch shows a conjectured method by which they are fitted into slots in the horsing. Would this be correct?—LIONEL EDWARDS, West Tythersley, Salisbury, Wiltshire.

THE MORRIS DANCE

SIR,—May I comment on Major Wade's letter in your issue of July 18 about a window at Betley, Staffordshire, depicting morris dancers?

Very few records, pictorial or written, remain of the early morris in England, but the information generally known about it indicates that neither morris nor any other kind of dancing was abolished by "the Puritans." It was discouraged, for various reasons, and by others besides those of severe religious belief who preferred public peace to disturbance. The waving of handkerchiefs or "napkins" was a notable characteristic at least as far back as the 16th century, being remarked upon in madrigals and pamphlets, and shown in contemporary drawings such as that on the title-page of Kemp's *Nine Dales Wonder*, the account of his morris dance from London to Norwich.

The famous Betley, or Tollet, window is an 18th-century piece, and its design is based on a copper ornament engraved by Israel von Meckenem, the figures of Friar Tuck, the hobby-horse and the maypole being added. The two designs, one genuine 15th-century, the other an imitation, differ considerably in detail of dress and accoutrements; in neither are many bells worn, and they are worn only on wrist and ankle.

Morris dancers in Oxfordshire, whose unbroken tradition of dancing

goes back 300 years, wear rather more bells, attached to pads or "ruggles" strapped to the shins, but the Guildsmen of Perth, who, in performing their ceremonial sword-dance, wore a dress sometimes described as morris, carried 252 bells of different tunings and sizes, ranging from that of a pea to that of a nutmeg, which could be rung in chime.

The suggestion of acting is an interesting one: the sword dances surviving in England and elsewhere are, as is well known, associated with the Death and Resurrection play, and the morris in the 15th century was introduced into the Court masque in its earlier heterogeneous form. But so far as contemporary records appear to show, "The Morris" entered, danced and withdrew without participating in the dramatic representation, and it was unbecoming for well-bred young men to participate in it except at carnival time.

Apart from the above, descriptions of English morris are scanty, and any that give authentic descriptions of it in its early form would indeed be of value.—MARGARET DEAN-SMITH, Librarian, English Folk Dance and Song Society, Cecil Sharp House, 2, Regent's Park Road, N.W.1.

COVERED WAGONS IN PRETORIA

SIR,—I was much interested in Mr. E. W. Arnold's excellent photograph in your issue of July 11 of the old Dutch church in Pretoria, South Africa, and the Grand Hotel in the background.

I often stayed at the hotel and from it many times saw the gathering of the covered wagons for the annual *Nachmaal*. They "outspanned" all round the church, when the farmers and their wives came to celebrate Communion and attend church. I wonder if this old custom still survives in South Africa, or if with the coming of the motor-car it has died out.—H. V. BAGSHAWE (Mrs.), Buckingham Place, Brecon, S. Wales.

THE OWL THAT CAME TO SUPPER

SIR,—Those of your readers who saw the article, *An Owl That Comes to Supper*, by Eric Hosking and Cyril Newberry, in your issue of October 18, 1946, may be interested to know that at 10.30 p.m. on July 19 Jimmy (now discovered to be a female) was busy feeding at least two owlets in the old elm tree wherein she lived at the time she used to come to supper last year.

On June 13 I suspected that she had a nest in the elm, so I put up a ladder and found her in a large hole



A PIED WOODPECKER'S ANVIL IN A HAWTHORN TREE, WITH AN ALMOND NUT READY FOR SPLITTING

See letter : A Woodpecker's Anvil

better suited to the display of pictures and furniture than the earlier rooms in the villa.—DEREK R. SHERBORN, 6, Leithcote Gardens, S.W.16.

KEEPING A POND CLEAN

SIR,—Owing to shortage of manpower and to high costs, the cleaning of weed-covered ponds presents a problem. Do any readers know if there are any waterfowl one could keep which would eat the weeds, leave the water-lilies alone and not wander round the garden doing damage?—W. J. L., Essex.

[The smaller ornamental waterfowl, in particular such ducks as mandarins and carolinians, are comparatively harmless in a garden. They are most decorative and help to keep down water-weeds, but any waterfowl that destroys weeds may be more or less detrimental to lilies.—ED.]

MAN-EATING TIGRESS

SIR,—I receive your excellent paper about fifth hand, and in your issue of April 25 I noticed a letter asking, apropos of Major Corbett's *Man-Eaters of Kumaon*, and in particular of the last story in this book, why he did not more often call up tigers.

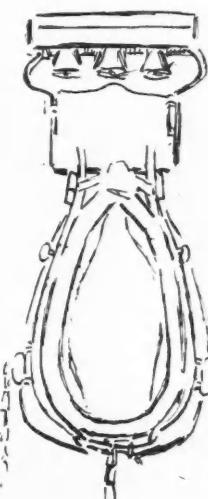
If your correspondent had read and digested the incident concerned properly, surely he would have realised that the man-eater concerned was a tigress and, furthermore, that she happened to be in season.

I presume Major Corbett did not



A SET OF CART HARNESS BELLS, AND (right) A CONJECTURED METHOD OF ATTACHING THEM

See letter : Harness Bells Problem



only twelve feet from the ground. On July 3 I found half an eggshell on the ground, so I made another inspection and saw she was brooding. On July 10 I went up again and saw two owlets beside her. Since then she comes off at 10.15 to 10.30 every evening to find their supper, and about 11.30 to 12 midnight she calls "ke-wick," answers my return "ke-wick" and then goes off for the next course on the menu.

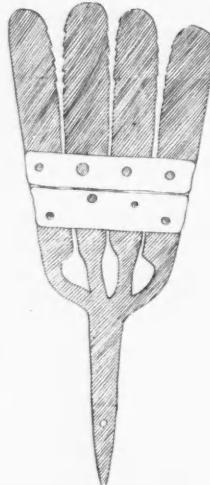
I am very careful to protect myself when visiting the nest and always wear a mask of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. mesh wire-netting and thick gloves, but so far Jimmy has never attempted to move and merely utters her "hissing" noise, which she made at the age of one month whenever I handled her in the aviary without offering her any food.

I have not yet decided whether or not I shall take the owlets and try to tame them as I did their mother. From all accounts their mother nested very late in the year, since young brown owls are generally fully grown by June.

In a week or ten days I expect we shall be kept awake all night by the young calling, but at any rate I shall know what it is! I have never once heard Jimmy's mate call.—REGINALD H. WOODS (Colonel), Woodfield House, Stevenage, Hertfordshire.

ENGRAVING OF A RACEHORSE

SIR—I have in my possession a coloured engraving of a racehorse named Isaac—a dappled grey mare—with a jockey in the saddle, and two other figures in the picture, evidently grooms. The background is desolate-looking countryside—some Downs or open heath-land.



AN EEL SPEAR DUG UP FROM A SUFFOLK GARDEN

See letter: An Eel Spear from Suffolk

LINCOLNSHIRE EXAMPLE

SIR.—With reference to your recent correspondence about eel spears, as a boy in the Lincolnshire Fens I used eel spears, locally called eel stangs. As far as I remember, all of them had intermediate spikes, which I therefore presumed to be an essential to prevent the eel slipping from between the arrow-headed spikes.—RAWDON BRIGGS, The Green, Fowlmere, near Royston, Hertfordshire.

A FISHING STORY

SIR.—A friend of mine fishing from a bank hooked a large pike in calm water. A bull in the field saw the splashing and charged the fisherman, who climbed the nearest tree, still holding on to the rod. The bull went for the pike, which fastened on to his nose. My friend tells me that he played both and killed both!—JAMES L. JOYCE, 4, Barnhill, Larne, Northern Ireland.

HIGH-JUMPING IN CENTRAL AFRICA

SIR.—Your recent article, *How High Can a Man Jump?* by Lieut.-Colonel Webster, prompts me to send you a photograph I took in 1941 of jumping in Ruanda-Urundi, the Belgian Mandate in Africa. The Watussi, the natives of this country, are most of them very tall, the men all, I should say, over 6 ft., and they all seem to be able to jump

if any of your readers can provide an answer.—J. W. HART, I'veagh House, Measham, near Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire.

AN EEL SPEAR FROM SUFFOLK

SIR.—Apropos of Mr. Payler's letter of July 11 about an eel spear thought to have been used in the Warwickshire Avon, some ten years ago I dug up in this Suffolk garden the eel spear illustrated in the enclosed tracing, and I should be most interested to know its age and whether it is unique of its kind. It is about 17 ins. long and about 6½ ins. broad at the tips of the prongs, very roughly made and the barbed teeth are very much worn with rust.—W. A. STIRLING (Brigadier), The Nussteads, Polstead, Suffolk.

their own height and a bit more. They jump with the greatest of ease—for the love of it and as a pastime.

Some friends and I visited a chief called Kamuzini on Lake Kivu, who had arranged a small dance and display for us. After the dancing some of the tall, thin, long-skirted men threw lances, in competition. Then a couple of staves were set up, with a small mound of earth about 4 ins. high in front of them, and a thin reed balanced on the staves. With rather a nonchalant air, some of the youths who had been watching the dancing and lance-throwing advanced girding up their skirts, and one after another jumped, with only a slight run and with very beautiful ease, the improvised bar, which had been placed in position by a native of at least 6 ft. standing with his arms above his head to balance the reed on the staves.

I can give no name to this style of jumping, not being learned in the art, but it seemed very effortless and must therefore be a very natural way, I should think.—EVELYN FITCH (Mrs.), Dale End, Grasmere, Westmorland.

LINKS WITH A GEORGIAN SPEAKER

SIR.—You may be interested to see the accompanying photograph of part of Sir John Cust's monument in Belton Church, near Grantham, Lincolnshire. Sir John was Speaker of the House of Commons in the reign of George III and the monument witnesses to this somewhat graphically by depicting a female figure who points to an open page of the *Journal of the House of Commons*. Dated "A. 1768, George III," the *Journal* entry refers in glowing terms to Cust's qualifications for the post. Above is a representation of the Speaker's chair.

Before making his home at Belton, the great family residence near by, the Speaker lived for a time at Grantham House (near St. Wolfram's Church), and, since this property was handed over to the National Trust in 1944, visitors might be glad to know of the connection between the two places.

My second photograph shows the south façade of the house, which was altered in the 18th century. The north side has changed little since the house belonged to a prominent wool stapler of mediæval times.—G. B. WOOD, Rawdon, Leeds.

VITALITY OF THE TOAD

SIR.—On three occasions I have caught toads in traps set for pack-rats at holes under buildings. These traps



A NATIVE OF RUANDA-URUNDI, THE BELGIAN MANDATE IN AFRICA, JUMPING WELL OVER HIS OWN HEIGHT

See letter: High-jumping in Central Africa

have flat-faced, close-fitting round jaws and springs strong enough to hold even the occasional coyote, though they are not, of course, intended for that animal.

The first toad was caught by the neck and was dead. The second—a big one—had the stomach half of his body inside the jaws but just walked off when freed—a little wobbly but under his own power.

About a week later a third was caught flat-wise across the middle. He moved a fore-leg feebly and I put him under a shady plant. An hour later he had disappeared—voluntarily, as there was no chance of man or beast having moved him.

These toads presumably had their circulation stopped by the trap jaws for about ten hours. How do they get away with it?—JOHN SOWERBY, Ta Ta Creek, British Columbia.

The Curator of the Museum and Art Galleries at Paisley, Renfrewshire, requires biographical information about the following artists: R. Abercromby (active about 1920); James Ness (active about 1900); William Eadie (active about 1870); and Frank Mura (born in Alsace, 1861, naturalised in America, last recorded as living in London, 1930). Any reader who has information about any of them should write to him at Paisley.

The author of *We Happy Few* (Golden Cockerel Press, 30s.), reviewed on July 25, is Owen Rutter.



A MONUMENT TO SIR JOHN CUST, SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS IN GEORGE III'S REIGN, IN A LINCOLNSHIRE CHURCH, AND (right) GRANTHAM HOUSE, ONCE HIS HOME AND NOW THE PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL TRUST

See letter: Links with a Georgian Speaker

The picture is stated to be printed by Thomas Woodward and engraved by John Harris, but bears no date. It has been in the family for some 50 years and is said to be a copy of a painting of a famous racehorse which was used as an inn sign in Worcestershire.

Was there a horse, Isaac, of any repute, and is there an inn in the county of Worcester bearing this name and sign? I shall be grateful

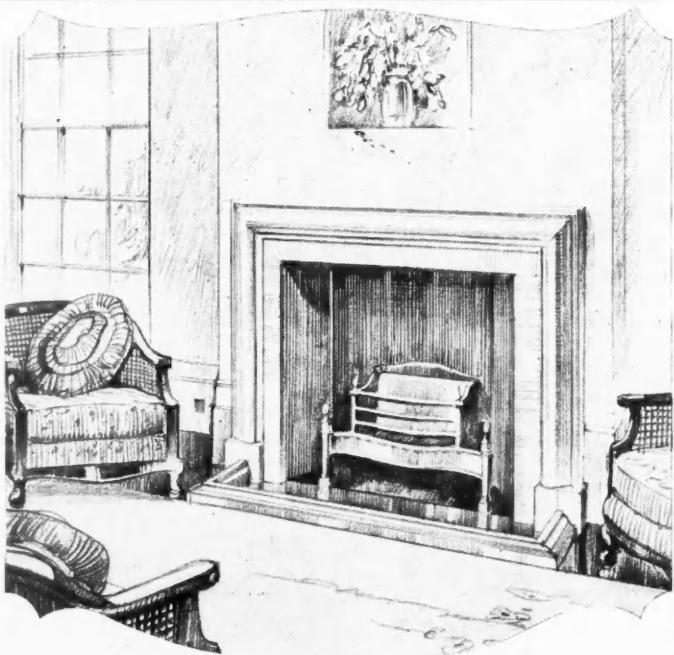


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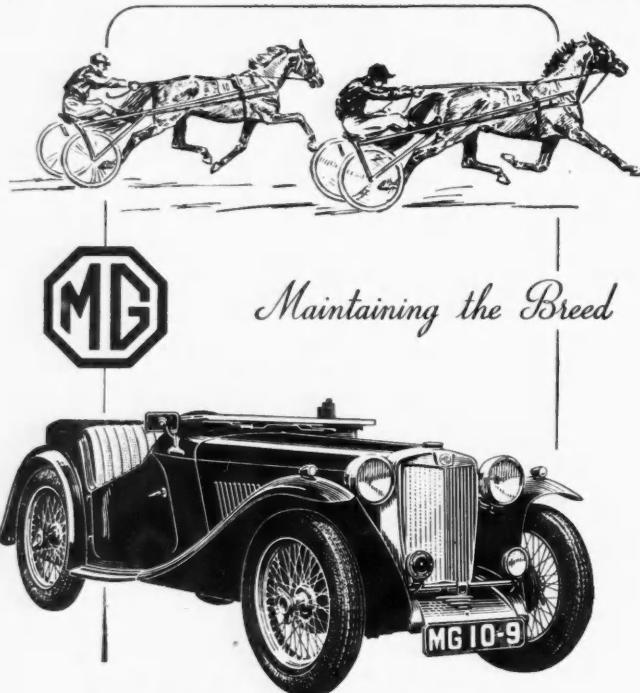
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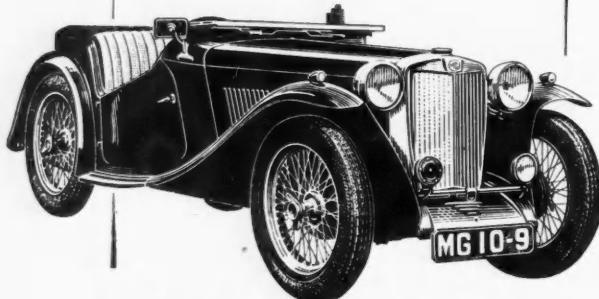


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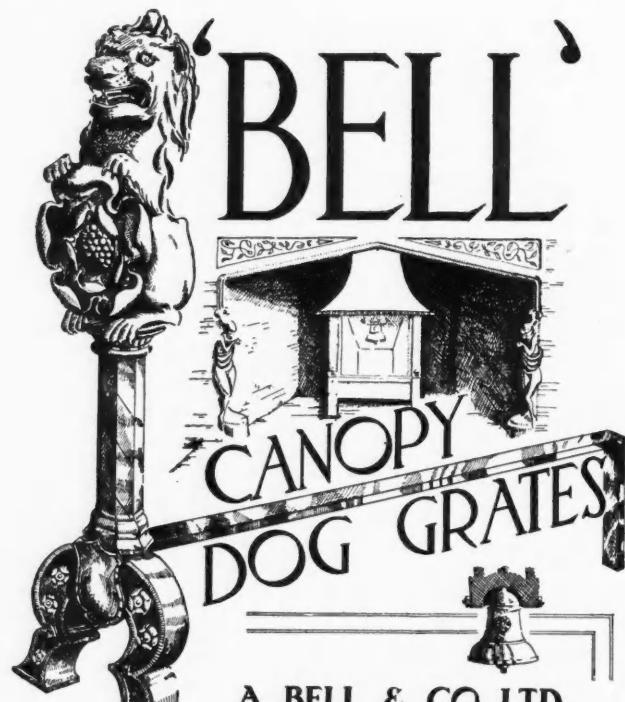
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REMINISCENCES OF THE FENS

By E. L. GRANT WATSON

I FIRST visited Wicken Fen in Cambridgeshire as a fourteen-year-old boy. To this Mecca of entomologists I went with a friend and keen bug-hunting rival. We lodged at the Maid's Head Inn, and hired moth-collecting sheets and lamps from old Solomon Bailey, who at that time made a fine living out of the entomologists who came from all parts of England to this one remaining undrained piece of fenland. All the visitors at the Maid's Head were coleopterists or lepidopterists or hymenopterists or botanists, and many of them were venerable, be-spectacled gentlemen. We were the only boys, and felt ourselves honoured to be among such company, yet had gentle contempt for them that they should be so old and slow-moving. We spent the greater part of each night out on the Fen with sheet and lantern and sugaring-pot and brush; each of us carried at his belt a small bull's-eye lamp (there were no electric torches in those days); slung over our shoulders were our bags for collecting boxes, and in our

children responded to its breath. As the light faded, the cuckoo's song declined, the calls grew fewer and more distant. Little owls went mewing over the sedge, snipe drummed in the darkening sky, sedge-warblers strengthened their song, reed-warblers competed with the nightingales and the grasshopper-warblers, invisible in the thickets, struck up their gentle ticking, like the running ratchet on a fisherman's reel. Moths were on the wing. Ghost-swifts hung as though suspended on invisible wires, hovering among grasses. Mosquitoes sang their high-pitched, threatening tune while the darkness crept up from the horizon to the zenith. The blending of these things was Wicken Fen, and our small selves, wonder-eyed and open-hearted to the mystery. We were not aesthetes or poets, but only schoolboy entomologists, yet the fenland spoke to us, changing us into something after its own mood and pattern, whether we would or no.

On the mornings after our nights of activity

out restriction. Perhaps the National Trust has been a little too careful, or not careful enough. The character of the Fen is changing: the sedge is not cut so regularly or so largely as before. Thickets threaten to overrun large areas, indeed had, before the war, overrun large areas. Perhaps they have now been cut down, but, should the uncontrolled growth continue, there will soon be little of the fenland left. The regular annual cuttings of the sedge, which must have destroyed thousands of pupae, together with the mercenary activities of Solomon Bailey, did not harm the fenland species so much as the increasing growth of willow, birch and buckthorn.

The road from Soham was like a piece of string thrown down at random across undulating fields of wheat and oats and beans. On either side flitted numbers of corn-buntings and finches. Little owls perched on the telegraph poles, and wheatears flew a few yards, perched and flew on again. Under that wide sky were no hills or woods, only the carpet of corn, green and fresh-sprung in June—blue in the distance as the sky above, and dark under the shadow of passing clouds. At the end of the road was the village, and only a footpath beyond to Upware and the inn called Five Miles From Anywhere, where by ferry one could cross with a bicycle to the Cambridge-Ely road. Between the village and the river was the Fen, which, with the smaller and even more attractive Chippingham Fen with its surround of trees, is the last representative of what once must have been the natural condition of the greater part of the flat lands of the Eastern Counties. They are relics of a lost wildness and beauty, yet some element of the departed charm is distilled about them; it makes itself known in the almost continuous calling of cuckoos during the spring and early summer, in the buzz of insects and the pungent odours of peat, in the steamy sunshine, and the evening burr of warblers, the drumming of snipe and the call of owls, and, as the darkness comes, the strangely thrilling sound of countless caterpillars eating, the sound of the crunching of hundreds of little jaws on the succulent plants of the fenland.

June was the best time for entomologists, and also the most beautiful for fenland and the surrounding country. Footpaths traversed wheatfields ablaze with poppies, and from the high hedges of the lanes arches of wild roses sprayed their buds and blossoms, scattering petals on the long grasses. A path led to the median clearing in the Fen, and dykes on either side were filled with the pale flowers of water-violet and lined with meadow-sweet and iris. There were old claypits filled with water, clear yet brown from the peat. Water-lilies and cresses covered the shallower places, and there were pools deep enough to bathe in and warm with sunshine. Out in the open among the surrounding sedge were scattered thickets of buckthorn, sallow and guelder rose. A few thin stems of birch trees emphasised the flatness of the plain.

In early June the first hatch of swallow-tails were flying, red admirals were sunning themselves on the buckthorn bushes and the varied hum of insects filled the air. Each year part of the sedge was cut. Where it had been standing for several years it was so thick with dead blades and haulms that it was difficult to walk through, but where it had been cut two years before young green plants had shot up in profusion. On the fronds of the wild carrot, and on hog's fennel, could be found the shining yellow eggs of the swallow-tail butterflies, each about the size of a pin's head, but elongated and globular.

In among this multitude of plants, which reached about a yard from the ground (ferns, willow-herbs, meadow-sweet, agrimony, ground willows, buckthorn and tufts of harsh grass and reeds) it was pleasant to sit on the black earth, which was so warm and moist. Here was a world in itself for small creatures; the bloated larvae of ladybirds sat motionless with their



WICKEN FEN, CAMBRIDGESHIRE; A NATURALIST'S PARADISE

hands were our butterfly nets and other impedimenta.

There was a central drive cut through the sedge. It is still there, pointing from Wicken to Upware over the flat of the Fen, and here on this drive we hired pitches from Solomon Bailey and put up our sheets and lanterns on the black sweet-smelling earth, from which emanated a fascinating, and for me almost intoxicating, smell of mud and marsh. The lanterns when lit threw the light from their reflectors on the sheets, and the night-flying moths and many other insects, attracted by the shining expanse, would hurl themselves upon it, and buzz around or flutter up and down until captured as prizes, or let be as mere commoners.

At the time of twilight, before the serious business of the night began, each owner of a pitch would smear on pieces of cork, which had been conveniently nailed on sticks by Solomon, his mixture of beer and sugar. By this sweet-smelling brew other moths would be attracted, and these smeared cork-barks could be visited at intervals during the night, and the intoxicated insects hustled into collecting-boxes or poison bottles. Slowly, magically, the twilight drifted into darkness, and, in the intervals between our activities, our senses imperceptibly took in the changes. Time breathed gently on its eternal moments, and even the smallest of earth's

the big dining-room at the Maid's Head was filled with setting-boards and relaxing-boxes, above which the various entomologists could be seen bending in concentrated attitudes. We were not so sociable in the mornings as in the evenings, for entomologists, taken by and large, are a secretive and emulous set. If anything exceptionally rare had been caught, the fact was better hidden, and soon we boys also became infected with this feeling; and though we did not always know the look of some of the rarer moths that fluttered on the sheets, we were quicker at finding caterpillars than most of our elders. Our eyes were sharper, and (this was important) we had not to bend so far. I was much envied for the eighty-eight swallow-tail caterpillars that I captured in one day.

The number of swallow-tail caterpillars collected in those years must have been enormous, for not only did the collectors take an unrestricted number but the village children collected them to sell to those who were too lazy to look for themselves. This happy-go-lucky way has now been changed. To go on the Fen a permit is necessary, and only a few caterpillars may be collected by any one visitor. Yet in spite, perhaps because, of these restrictions, the swallow-tail butterflies are less common than they were when the fenland was not so rigidly controlled and when anyone could collect with-



A TYPICAL FENLAND LODGE. Along these narrow waterways small barges find a way to collect and carry the cut sedge

black claws tightly clasped about stems, their bodies sagging with their weight. There were snails which swayed and lolled through wide angles as they crawled. Their long, delicate horns had black eyes that could move from base to tip to peer around. Drinker caterpillars slept head downwards close to the earth, and many kinds of creatures, spiders and hymenoptera, inhabited that miniature jungle. I and my companion would lie prone in such places, and gaze out occasionally from this immediate scene at the larger creatures of the sky, most noticeable of which were the Montagu's harriers, flying over the Fen on the look-out for water voles.

On many occasions I came to the Fen, not always with the same companion. Once I came with a schoolboy friend and, as usual, we were short of money. We were anxious to stay as long as possible in so delightful a

place, and for this end decided to give up our room at the inn and sleep on the Fen. We could buy our food at the village shop: bread and cheese and bananas—surely we could get on well enough on these; and as for a bed, what could be better than one of the many heaps of sedge that were spotted about in various places? They were warm, springy and dry; it was summer weather, and we had coats to wrap round us. So we argued, and made our plan. Our money would last longer; and, besides, what could be more attractive than sleeping under the stars? Imaginings are often different from reality.

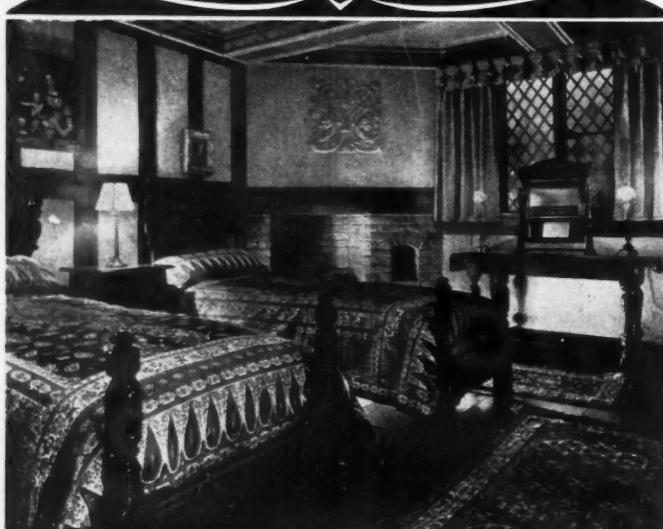
The bed was comfortable enough, but we soon found that it was inhabited through and through in every dried leaf and stem with insect life. Not that these were of the biting kind, but they walked down our necks, and into our ears, and indeed over every square inch of us. Mosquitoes, which did bite (no doubt about this), were in clouds, and our coats were not long enough to cover both our faces and our bare ankles. Although we at first tried to persuade ourselves that it was lovely lying on the springy sedge and looking up into the sky and listening to the drumming snipe and the subdued rattle of the grasshopper-warblers, we found as the hours went by that it was much colder than we had bargained for; also it was rather alarming for two boys of fourteen and twelve to be alone on the Fen after the older, wiser entomologists had taken down their sheets, doused their lanterns and gone back to the inn to bed. That

was an exceptionally dark night, and out of the darkness came many strange noises. We lay as close to each other as we could, and to try to keep warm we covered ourselves and each other with sedge. This to a certain extent protected us from the mosquitoes, but the other burrowing creatures tickled us outrageously, and sharp pieces of reed insinuated themselves into our tenderest parts. Sleep was difficult, and for a long while we lay wondering how long the long night would last.

Some time after midnight we were roused from an uncomfortable doze by the most alarming noise. It came closer and closer, and grew so loud as to resemble the crunching of bones. "What can that be?" I whispered to Spotter. "Oh, I don't know," he whispered, burying his head in the sedge. "Better lie still. It's awfully cold. It's that that makes me shiver."

The noise came ever nearer, and, since nothing could be worse than the suspense of that uncertainty, I determined that at any cost I must find out. Our lamp for visiting sugared bark was still alight. It was a dark lantern such as policemen used, with a metal cap fitting over the lens to exclude the light. Grasping this, I wriggled myself clear of the sedge-heap and, with the dark cap of the lantern closed, went towards the noise. Slowly, cautiously and fearfully I approached the unknown. What creature could produce that crunching of bones? Surely there were no tigers on Wicken Fen! A ridiculous idea... But whatever it was I must find out. It could not really be anything so very terrible.

I had been careful to make no noise, and now that I was quite close I would turn my lantern, lift the cap and see. As I did so, an enormous monster snorted and stamped, squelching and pounding, and a carthorse, surely the largest that imagination could conjure, galloped into the dark. I screamed, and dropped the lantern, which went out. I clutched my quick-beating heart... Only a horse, a great silly horse, eating sedge! But what a noise he had made! He must have been as frightened as I, or nearly. I sat down to



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recover, and began tremblingly to feel about in the pitchy darkness for my lantern.

On my way back to the sedge-heap and my companion, who when I found him was crying quietly to himself, I fell into a small dyke, wetting most of my clothes and getting dreadfully muddy. No chance of a cheering light, though ever so small, for the matches were wet; so in that prickly obscurity I had to take off my clothes, and now, only in my coat, which luckily I had left behind, I crawled back among the multitudinous inhabitants of our bed. To cheer ourselves we ate our breakfast of bananas and bread and cheese.

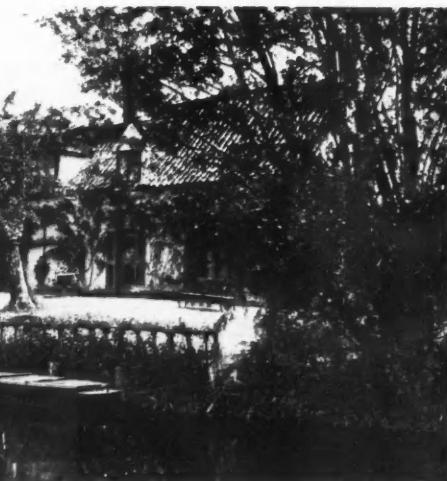
How very long that night seemed! But young boys can sleep through most things, and we slept in snatches, but at the first light of dawn we were up and on our way to the village. I had rinsed my clothes in a dyke, wrung them out and put them on, cold and wet as they were. Hungry and thirsty we looked at the inns, but both the Black Horse and the Maid's Head were still fast asleep and gave no response to our timid knocking. Water we got from the village pump, and then for three long hours we ran or walked about, trying to get warm, until such time as one of the inns should open its doors. Our remaining money we spent on a second breakfast—bacon and eggs and marmalade, butter and hot tea. Then, still damp, but warmed inside, we went back to the Fen to sleep in the sunlight, which I have seldom found more welcome. We had tasted the tang of the earth, both sweet and bitter, and were none the worse for the experience. In the evening we walked to Soham to catch the train, regretting that we could not stay longer, but not prepared to face another night exposed to the realities of the outdoor world.

My early visits to Wicken have been followed by many others. As a boy I went every summer, and when I was at Trinity I made excursions along the tow-path from Cambridge, down to the ferry at Five Miles From Anywhere, then across by a rough path where a bicycle could be part ridden and part pushed to Wicken. Later in life I have brought my children in a

houseboat up the Ouse and Cam from King's Lynn, and along the dyke which divides Wicken and Adventurer's Fens. On all these visits I have found the black pungent soil hot with summer atmosphere, permeated with bird-song. This region, and all the surrounding country, is rich in larks that pour down their continuous streams of gladness—continuous because, as soon as one bird ceases to sing, another has begun. For me it has always been a land of summer, though I have been told that the winter months have also their attractions, and that in winter the bird migrants are as numerous and interesting as are the summer nesting species. Yet whatever rare ducks and wild geese may visit these canals and dykes, I cannot believe that the charm of winter could ever come near to the marvellous summer quality which under so wide a sky envelopes the fenland.

This atmosphere of summer can perhaps best of all be sampled if one is lucky enough to meet one of the small barges that find a way along the lodes to collect and carry the cut sedge. On the top of such a small floating stack, some ten feet above the surrounding flats, one can get a view which is not easily obtained in a hill-less country. From such a vantage one sees the wide extent of pale green landscape, with its tints of blue and yellow, its windmills, and its thickets of willow and birch.

Above is the full dome of sky like a vast bell-jar enclosing the flatness of the earth

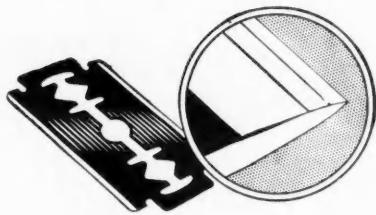


H. Rait Kerr

THE FIVE MILES FROM ANYWHERE INN AT THE END OF THE ROAD FROM SOHAM. Here by ferry one could cross with a bicycle to the Cambridge-Ely road

beneath, and all the contained atmosphere is alive with the sound of birds' voices and the hum of insects' wings. When one has looked around on all the details of the neighbouring Fen, then it is pleasant to lie on the yielding sedge and look up into the great blue dome above, as the barge progresses slowly along the winding lodes. Sometimes it is drawn by a horse, but more often by a man. The slow even pace is a scarcely perceptible glide that seems removed from the frictional mechanism of modern life. There is a faint sound of the sedge-load brushing the herbage of the banks, and sometimes the murmur of a ripple, and maybe the noise of a vole as it plops into the water. The mewing cry of a harrier is wafted by a breeze, and all the while the song of cuckoos and turtle-doves and the outpourings of larks.

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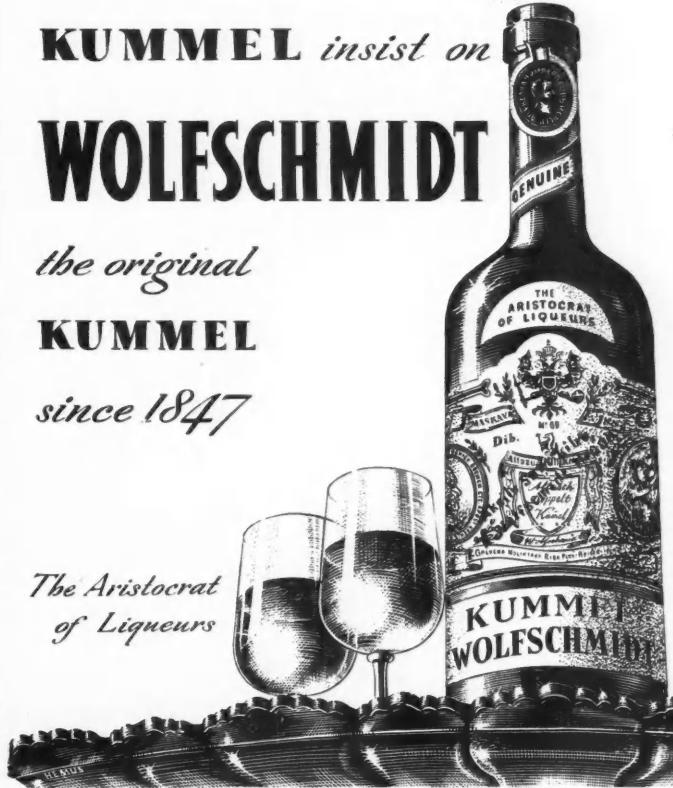
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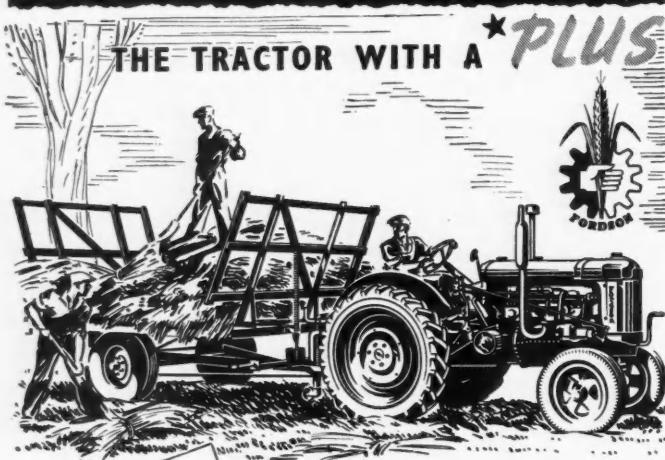
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FARMING NOTES

THE PROMISE OF HARVEST

WHEN a start was made with the cutting of corn in the last week of July, thunderstorms made farmers in many parts of the country anxious to get their winter oats cut before they were battered down. The S.147 and S.172 strains, for which we have to thank the plant breeders at Aberystwyth, have come through well. They survived the bitter winter when temperatures were as perishing in the south, where most of these winter oats are grown, as anywhere else in the country. Yields may not be so phenomenally high, running up to 26 sacks and over to the acre, as they have been in some recent years, but nevertheless these new winter oats have proved themselves winners. The spring oats, which are barely yet fit to cut, are not likely to yield as well, and I still fancy that the feeding quality of the grain and the straw is better from these winter varieties. On the clay grounds, which quickly baked hard and clumpy after the spring thaw, the oats are poor, and on some of the lighter sandy soils in Norfolk and Suffolk the barley is also a disappointment. East Anglian barley-growers have had a special trial inflicted on them this year through the mysterious disease which has robbed them of full heads. In most parts of the country the wheat came on well in July; wheat always likes hot sun during the ripening period and, while yields will generally be below average, the crops should thresh better than seemed likely six weeks ago. The potatoes, too, have come on well, although many fields still tell the tale of late planting. All told the 1947 crops at the start of harvest are below average, but we can still hope for easier harvest conditions than we endured last year, when many good crops were spoiled. The harvest volunteers have now established themselves in their camps, and there should be plenty of work for them to do if the weather is good through this month.

Calf Rearing
THE National Farmers' Union is discussing with the Minister of Agriculture the possibilities of getting more calves reared this autumn. The farmers' organisation is very properly anxious about the heavy slaughtering of calves in recent years. The total has gone up to 1,441,889 in the past twelve months from 1,004,384 in 1941-42. Only by rearing more calves can we make use of the additional grass leys. Cereal production is declining and leys are taking the place of wheat. But unless we raise more calves now there will not be nearly enough store cattle to convert the extra grass into marketable beef, and so the output of British agriculture will decline further. One reason why fewer calves are being reared is the stress that has been put upon milk output. Farmers have been pressed to sell all the milk they can, and when at the same time they have been required to grow wheat and potatoes for direct sale off the farm it has been natural enough for them to concentrate the cropping on the rest of their land to feed the dairy cows. Rearing cattle has been comparatively unprofitable, except so far as the replacements for the dairy herd are concerned. Now we have to alter our ideas and plan for a big increase in the output of beef and mutton. It would be sound policy, surely, to tell farmers now that beef and mutton prices are to be increased substantially from 1948 onwards and at the same time to guarantee additional feeding-stuffs suitable for calves.

Wages and Prices

BEFORE all this year's crops are harvested, farmers may be required to pay still higher rates of wages. The Agricultural Wages Board seems determined to raise the standard rate as soon as possible, even though this will mean a revision of the 1947 crop prices. Even when the grain is in rick threshing still has to be done, and an extra ten shillings a week added to the standard wage will call for higher market prices. The lifting of potatoes and sugar-beet seems almost certain to be affected by the wage increase. So far the Minister of Agriculture has made no clear statement about the Government's intentions. After the wrangle last year it was understood that in any special review of prices required in mid-season the Government would not use the occasion to alter the emphasis on different products. In other words, the extra labour costs would be added to the farmers' prices for each commodity in accordance with the calculated charge that the particular product would have to carry. But this does not mean that every farmer will be fully compensated for the extra wages he has to pay.

Big and Small

THE bigger farmer who employs several men will find that he is out of pocket compared with his smaller neighbours who employ little or no labour. This must have a bad effect on production because it is the bigger farms that sell the largest proportion of their output for consumption by the urban public. The small farmer feeds himself and his family and in many cases makes little contribution to the national larder. I have always

thought, for instance, that if the purpose is to get more potatoes into the shops in the cities the right policy would be to excuse the small man from growing his acre or even half acre under direction and require the bigger man to grow 20 acres instead of 10 acres. Faced with potato-growing as a commercial proposition, even if not undertaken entirely of his free will, the bigger farmer will do his utmost to make a success of the business. His fields are big enough to allow the use of potato harvesting machinery, which should certainly be given the highest priority in development now that hand labour is so expensive.

Devon Experience

TIME is short if we are to get started this season on a calf-rearing programme. As a result of the emphasis put on the autumn calving in the dairy herd and the higher prices fixed for milk in October and November, many thousand additional calves born in September and October are sent straight out to market. Farmers do not want to spare the milk to rear calves, and they see little profit in the job. If the Minister of Agriculture means business he will put beef prices right, guarantee the necessary feeding-stuffs and organise through the national agricultural advisory service a series of calf-rearing demonstrations to show farmers how good calves can be reared without the extravagant use of milk. Devon farmers always considered that it took forty or fifty gallons of milk at least to rear a good calf. Towards the end of the war the Devon W.A.E.C. went in for calf-rearing on one of the hill farms they had taken over and showed how the job could be done satisfactorily on half this quantity of milk. I do not say these calves reared by the committee left a profit, but they certainly made useful cattle. Probably in the county of Devon an extra 20,000 calves could be reared in the coming year if the right means and incentive were provided now.

CINCINNATUS.

ESTATE MARKET

BREAK-UP OF THE HIMLEY ESTATES

LORD DUDLEY has sold a further portion of the Himley estates, Staffordshire. The hall and a large area of land around it were sold to the National Coal Board, which has paid large sums for important houses in Wales, and is presumably providing itself with accommodation on a much more elaborate scale than that required by the managements of collieries in the days of private enterprise.

Nearly 3,100 acres of portions of the Himley properties in nine parishes were to have been sold by auction in Dudley, by Messrs. Edwards, Son and Bigwood and Mathews, but many of the 51 lots were privately sold to tenants and others beforehand. A good deal of land changed hands under the hammer, 24 lots realising £114,670, and others were sold soon afterwards.

TOTAL TO DATE, £208,000
THE total yielded by the sale, over £208,000, will be considerably exceeded eventually, for between £60,000 and £70,000 is suggested as the market value of four farms that are among the lots remaining for private negotiations, or that did so remain a few days after the auction. One of these lots is the home farm, a house built in 1929, with its buildings and 154 acres. It evoked competition under the hammer up to £19,000, and the price is approximately £25,000. Vacant possession will be given. This farm has many hundreds of yards of main road frontage to the Wolverhampton-Stourbridge and Himley roads.

Long clauses in the conditions of sale relate to the Dudley Sewage Act, 1879, and "the liability and benefit" of receiving the sewage on some of the farms. All the lots have been sold subject to any rights possessed by the National Coal Board, as defined in the Coal Act, 1938, and the Coal Industry Nationalisation Act, 1946. Other lots were sold subject to way-leave rights for electric current.

LINK WITH SUSSEX IRONWORKINGS

THE Georgian house and 320 acres of Hammerwood Park, East Grinstead, were to have been offered by Messrs. Wilson and Co., but an acceptable offer was made before the auction. The large lake in the centre of the park was constructed in order to provide water for the ironworking industry of Sussex, of which East Grinstead was from time immemorial the centre. Similarly dealt with by Messrs. Wilson and Co. is another property, Five Diamonds, a modern residence in 12 acres, at Chalfont St. Giles, Buckinghamshire.

LORD CLARENDON BUYS MIDGHAM PARK

LORD CLARENDON has just purchased Midgham Park, six miles from Newbury, owned for some time by Sir Robert Black, Bt. Messrs. Humbert and Flint were the valuers retained by Lord Clarendon, and the agents for the vendor were Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., who, with Messrs. Dreweatt, Watson and Barton, held an auction of the whole of this Berkshire estate in September last at Newbury. The entire estate then extended to 1,450 acres, of which the stone Georgian mansion and 200 acres formed the first lot. It is this lot that Lord Clarendon has acquired. The mansion commands a grand view of the Kennet valley, and beyond it of the hills of southern Berkshire. In the grounds is an ornamental lake of nearly an acre. The gardens include a vineyard and peach and nectarine houses, and also included in the lot were the home farm and about two-thirds of a mile of fishing in the Alder-

shot Water, which connects the Kennet and the Avon Canal. Midgham Green, nearly an acre, an item in the sale, is subject to any commoners' rights that may still exist.

COLLEGES BUYING SHOPS

ST. CATHARINE'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, has bought the shop and offices, No. 17, Old Market Street, Bristol; and Queens' College, Cambridge, has acquired a Falmouth shop, No. 50, Market Street. Mr. Norman J. Hodgkinson (Messrs. Bidwell and Sons) acted for both the Colleges.

SPORT AND FARMING IN THE ORKNEYS

ROUSAY, sixth in size of the Orkneys, and rising in one part to 800 ft. above sea level, has upon it Trumland, a house in the Scottish baronial style which was built 70 years ago according to designs by Mr. D. Bryce, R.S.A. There is an older residence called Westness House, which a person now aged 79 has the right to use as long as she lives. The shooting is fairly good, judging from the records, which vary a good deal from year to year, but show remarkably heavy bags of snipe (429 in the best recorded year) and grouse up to 468 in the same year (1934). Trout abound in the lochs. There are farms and small holdings. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. are to sell the property, of over 7,000 acres.

MAYFAIR SALE FOR OVER £80,000

NOS. 39 and 43, Park Street, Mayfair, have been sold for rather more than £80,000, by Messrs. Hampton and Sons who have also sold, before the auction, the property known as Carrow at Elstree, Hertfordshire. Future sales by the same firm include that of Buttermere Manor, 630 acres, and a Queen Anne house and 70 acres at Bishopstoke, near Eastleigh, Hampshire. Both these agricultural freeholds are available for immediate entry.

Auchmedden, at Aberdour, an Aberdeenshire estate of 4,825 acres, is for sale by Messrs. Hampton and Sons, on behalf of Mr. F. A. Whyte's executors. The gross rental value is £1,260. There is a grouse moor of 2,000 acres, and in or near the village of Penman are a dozen farms. In the last few years a steady profit has accrued from sales of peat on the property.

OFFER OF A WORPLESDON FREEHOLD

MR. GRAY MILLER, chairman of the British-American Tobacco Company, died recently, and his Worpledon (Surrey) property, Bridley Manor, has been placed in the market. It consists of a Tudor modernised house in choice surroundings, and there are eight cottages and the home farm. The agents are Messrs. Hampton and Sons, who dealt with the estate, only two years ago, on behalf of the executors of the late Mr. H. R. Lawrence. Worpledon has been called "an oasis between Guildford and Woking and the great camp region." The ancient manor of Worpledon was first granted, in 1474, to a Duke of Clarence.

Farley Court and certain appurtenant land were sold before the auction at Reading by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The remaining lots, including a small farm, some adjacent fields, and a few cottages, realised over £10,000.

Cornford House, Pembury, Kent, in 27 acres, is shortly to be sold at Tunbridge Wells by Messrs. Hampton and Sons and Messrs. Brackett and Sons.

ARBITER.

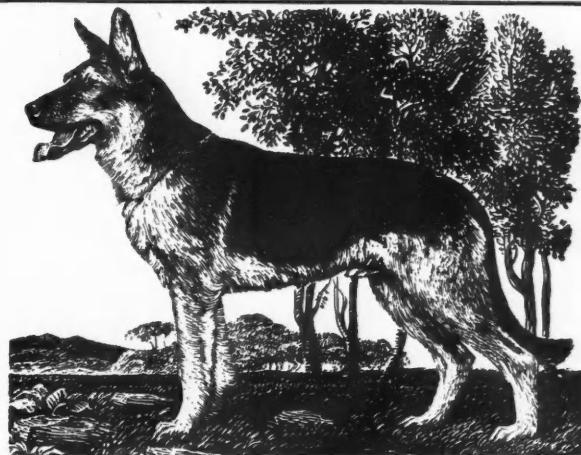
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NEWS FROM LONDON



Photograph by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

One of the new British rayon jerseys, thick, pliable and matt, is used for this dress, from the Dorville winter collection, which has the longer skirt, nipped waist and tight midriff with soft full cape sleeves above that is the leading silhouette. Flower clip brooches are pinned into the décolletage of these frocks or catch the drapery, and one is shown from the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, with narcissus in pink topaz, rubies and amethysts, and spiky leaves in gold

HATS shown for wearing with the first autumn tailormades are often of almost garden-party proportions and are held on by hatpins and by veiling that covers the face. The brims sometimes droop, and are often wider either side than from front to back and caught up with a long quill. Or a quill will be laid along the edge of a flat brim and project each side. Mr. Thaarup rolls back his wide flat brims front and back to uncover the face and the back hair. Bonnets rise from the forehead in an enquiring arch and fit firmly on the head. Tiny swathed hats and helmets that sculpt the head, or coal-scuttle bonnets, are chic with afternoon ensembles. In most instances they sit on the back of the head.

Greens, dark Christmas-tree greens, bright cinnamon browns and maroon are millinery colours. The prevailing silhouette is more than a little reminiscent of the 'twenties, with a longer skirt, a longer jacket, much nipped at the waist and fitting closely to the figure above the waist, with gores and padding jutting out below. The tailored suits and coats are the essence of simplicity, relying on cut and an unobtrusive tailored detail of strapping or stitching, or both, on pocket, yoke and waist-line to accent the line. One notices a great many magyar sleeves with deep arm-holes, and full backs on the coats and hip drapery on the frocks.

Exhibitions of rare jewels and lace closed the London season. Notable among them was the exhibition held at Marshall and Snelgrove of antique and modern real lace. This firm owns one of the finest collections of real lace in the world, and had included examples of all the famous historical periods from the early 16th century to early Victorian days. Exquisite flounces of fragile lace were shown in the most dramatic way: draped over gorgeous scarlet and crimson satin or velvet so that one could see the graceful scrolls and the flower-and-leaf edges etched out clearly. Designs never seemed to be either rigid or pompous—the Honiton lace workers had twined the ferns that grow in their own lush hedgerows into their deep insertion; the Brussels lace workers used the chestnut leaves for an enchanting edging in a design of formal flowers. Elegant and minute birds darted among the flowers and foliage of a deep edging of Brussels point. Flemish lace



recalled the berths worn in the Van Dyck portraits and by rich burghers' wives in the Dutch paintings. Two small and exquisite lace samplers, in English lace, lent by Sir Frederick Richmond, each depicted, in the centre, an elegant lady holding a falcon or a parakeet on her wrist, against a background of floral motifs, the technique recalling the French tapestries recently shown at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

The wide scarves of Brussels and Honiton of the Victorians looked, with their billowing skirts, tiny waists and strapless boned bodices, as though they had been made for the ball dresses of the present day.

A charming idea for a bride or débutante is a pair of elbow-length lace mittens, one of the fashion items shown. Irish crochet-lace collars that could be used with chiffon sleeves and full-gathered bodices were another charming style; so were small collars for children's velvet party frocks. Perhaps the rarest piece in the whole exhibition was a length of glorious Irish point.

(Continued on page 298)

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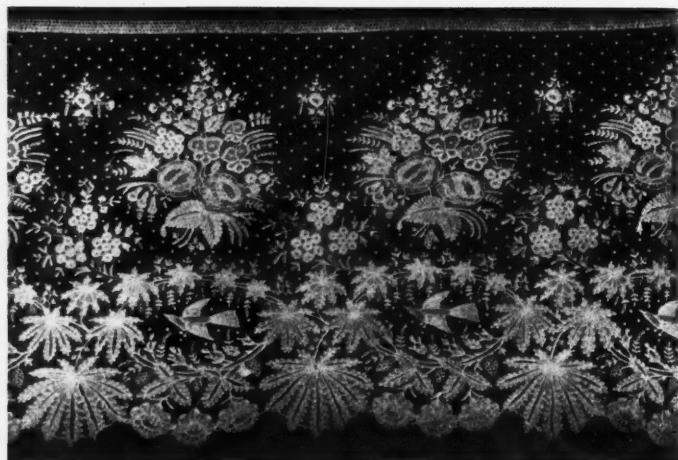
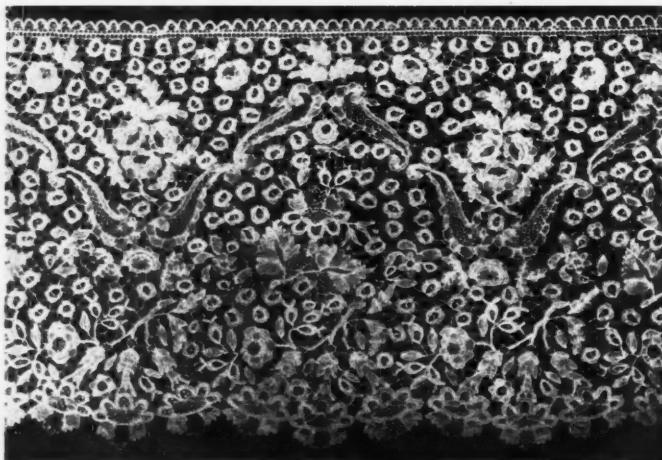
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The same graceful free designs distinguished the fashionable modern flower sprays included in the magnificent collection of jewellery shown by the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company for the celebrations held for the Regent Street Jubilee week. Flowers are copied, barely stylised, and the delicate lines of their leaves are reproduced in gold. Rubies and diamonds form tiny fuchsias drooping from a solid gold leaf; a spray of foxgloves in square garnets is delightful; so is a bunch of anemones, with gold for the petals and amethysts in the centre, or a gold fir cone and diamond—all making attractive clips. One lovely set of clip and earrings had pink and pale blue on the clip, with pale yellow on one earring, pale mauve on the

Antique real lace from the collection at Marshall and Snelgrove. (Left) Honiton insertion, a delicate spider's web linking flowers and leaves. (Right) Chestnut leaves and tiny birds in a design in Brussels appliquéd. (Below) Old Flemish in an elegant pattern of scrolls and flowers



other. These sprays of jewelled flowers are pinned on to the lapels of suits, on the breast pockets of plain tailored frocks, on the point of a low V décolletage, or gather up the draped crossover bodices. Lingerie at the fashion show organised by the International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry showed how much can be done to make synthetic materials really beautiful. There was a particularly good looking dusty pink négligé to wear as a house-coat in the winter, or as a dressing-gown, in a shape reminiscent of Victorian days, with its very full back hanging straight from the shoulders in generous folds. A cami-knicker in ice-blue had accordan pleating two inches deep on the neck and legs.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

ACROSS

1. Is it share and share alike in Australia? (12)
8. Take down the pin-up girl (5)
9. One whose income is fixed (9)
11. Lists (10)
12. Take the fish but don't do this in cooking it (4)
14. The oil discloses evidence of early man (6)
15. Great ode (anag.) (8)
17. Collapse of the bus back and sides (8)
19. Not our system (6)
22. Unusual kind of headgear for an admiral (4)
23. Man of superior parts (10)
25. Is it a chop? No, a nut (9)
26. Someone confesses to scolding when in a rage (5)
27. Not a lasting condition (12)

DOWN

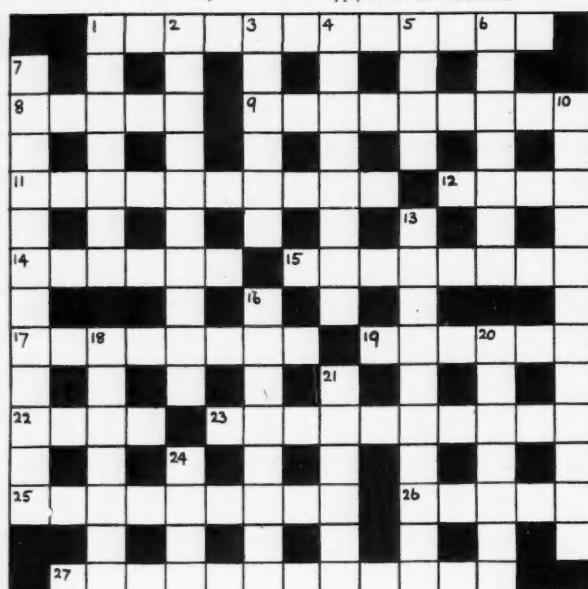
1. London is a fine town! (7)
2. Describes the structure of Stonehenge (10)
3. What gave James II the pip? (6)
4. Andrew got confused on meeting Edward, in fact was incoherent (8)
5. Waterless (4)
6. Air passage (7)
7. Joint for joints (8, 4)
10. A Sultan's favourite travelling companion? (6, 6)
13. Whig rallying cry (10)
16. It might surprise Mr. Morrison by declaring for a change: "I am Welsh" (8)
18. "Only the actions of the just
"Smell sweet, and — in their dust."
—Shirley (7)
20. A tirade (anag.) (7)
21. How pots are put into shape, not broken (6)
24. Get a stone for the horse (4)

CROSSWORD No. 913

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 913, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the

first post on Thursday, August 14, 1947

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)
Address

SOLUTION TO NO. 912 The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of August 1, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Unspeakable; 9, Arena; 10, Universal; 11, Erse; 12, Gnats; 13, Joys; 16, Delta; 17, Censor; 19, Dorian; 20, Sepia; 22, Tide; 23, Flies; 24, East; 27, Great Hall; 28, Clear; 29, Bitter-sweet. DOWN.—1, Utensils; 2, Seat; 3, Equinoctial gale; 4, Knitting needles; 5, Bees; 6, Euston; 7, Take advantage; 8, Close quarters; 14 and 15, Manor house; 18, Apparent; 21, Adverb; 25, Stet; 26, Ache.

The winner of Crossword No. 911 is

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